DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 169 808 HE 011 152

AUTHOR Blackwell, Gordon W.; And Others
TITLE Impact Study of Post-Secondary Financial Aid in South Carolina. Technical Report No. 1.
INSTITUTION South Carolina Coll. Council. Greenville.
SPONS AGENCY Ford Foundation, New York, N.Y.
PUB DATE Dec 78
NOTE 158p.; For related documents, see HE 011 150-153
AVAILABLE FROM South Carolina College Council, Box 6998, Greenville, SC 29606

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC07 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS *Access to Education; *College Freshmen; College Students; Cost Indexes; Educational Economics; Educational Finance; *Enrollment Influences; *Enrollment Trends; Family Income; Federal Aid; Federal Programs; Females; Government Role; *Government School Relationship; Higher Education; Males; Racial Distribution; Southern States; State Aid; State Surveys; Student Characteristics; Student Costs; *Student Financial Aid; Tables (Data)
IDENTIFIERS *South Carolina

ABSTRACT

The South Carolina Impact Study, a formal research project designed to describe the effects of changing patterns of institutional and student financing on postsecondary enrollments, is described. It has as its objectives to: (1) examine the enrollment patterns and characteristics of the September freshman classes of 1972 and 1977; (2) relate identifiable changes to recognizable influences, including changes in federal, state, and institutional financial aid offerings and to other policies and practices that might affect enrollment patterns; (3) formulate findings so as to maximize their utility for specific audiences (such as legislators, college officials with planning responsibilities, and state agencies); and (4) disseminate findings actively. This report traces trends in postsecondary undergraduate enrollment, costs of postsecondary education in South Carolina, and student financial aid in those institutions in South Carolina. Numerous tables are presented, including such information as average student budgets, tuition revenues as a percentage of institutional expenditures, parental contributions, available state and federal student aid (aggregate and by type), indexes of change of federal programs, and percentages of first-time freshmen and senior SAT test-takers by sex, race, educational goal, family income, and other demographic factors. Most tables give statistics for the years 1972 through 1976. (MSE)

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TECHNICAL REPORT NUMBER ONE

IMPACT STUDY OF POST-SECONDARY FINANCIAL AID IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Prepared by the Impact Study Steering Committee

Gordon W. Blackwell, Chairman, President Emeritus, Furman University
Howard R. Boozer, Director, Commission on Higher Education
G. William Dudley, Jr., Executive Director, Technical and Comprehensive Education
Robert C. Edwards, President, Clemson University
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Philip C. Winstead, Coordinator, Institutional Planning, Furman University
C. Hilburn Womble, President, Coker College

Jerry S. Davis, Study Director

The study was financed by contributions from the Ford Foundation, New York City, and from the fifty participating colleges and universities.

Additional copies of the Summary and of the four Technical Reports are available from the South Carolina College Council, Box 6998, Greenville, South Carolina 29606. Telephone: (803) 233-6894.

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INTRODUCTION

This paper is one in a series of technical reports from the Impact Study--Postsecondary Financial Aid in South Carolina. The Impact Study is a formal research project designed to describe the effects of changing patterns of institutional and student financing on postsecondary enrollments. The Impact Study is funded by the Ford Foundation. The objectives of the study are:

(1) To examine the enrollment patterns and characteristics of the fresman classes entering college in September 1972 and 1977.

(2) To relate identified changes to recognizable influences, including changes in Federal, state and institutional financial aid offerings and to other policies and practices that might affect enrollment patterns.

(3) To formulate findings in a variety of ways so as to maximize their utility for specific audiences (e.g., legislators, college officials with planning responsibilities, state agencies).

(4) To disseminate findings actively among several specified groups.

The South Carolina project is operated through the South Carolina College Council, Inc., under the direction of a Study Advisory Committee comprised of representatives of the various postsecondary institutions, the South Carolina Commission on Higher Education, and the Council.

The Impact Study involved several separate but interrelated data collection and analysis efforts. One involved the development of a data base for 1972 South Carolina freshmen from the files of the National

Longitudinal Survey at the Research Triangle Institute. Another involved a statewide survey of undergraduates enrolled at South Carolina postsecondary institutions in spring, 1978. A third involved the collection of enrollment numbers, student characteristics, and financial data from various public and private agencies and postsecondary institutions.

The major emphasis of the data collection and analysis was in comparing 1972 student data for 1977 student data to determine how patterns of attendance and financing have changed during the six-year period. Data from the intervening years have been collected to aid in interpreting the changes. Description and analysis of these data are the concern of this report.

The report contains four chapters. Chapter I presents enrollment trends in South Carolina postsecondary institutions from 1972 through 1977. Chapter II describes the changes in consumer costs of education and changes in costs among the different types of postsecondary institutions in the state. Chapter III traces changes in the student patterns of paying for college costs. Chapter IV contains a description and analysis of the implications of the trends noted in the first three chapters.

Indices of changes in various data have been constructed using 1973 as the "base year." Although the period under study began with 1972 and ended with 1977, 1973 was chosen as the "base year" for indexing purposes because 1973 was the earliest year for which data was most complete and reliable.

CHAPTER I

TRENDS IN POSTSECONDARY UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT

During a period in which national patterns of postsecondary attendance changed significantly, it is remarkable that stable patterns of enrollment were evidenced in South Carolina.

While the numbers of first-time, full-time freshmen increased by 13 percent from 1973 to 1977, the proportions of students enrolling at each type of postsecondary institution remained fairly stable. In 1973, approximately 40 percent of the freshmen were enrolled in public colleges or at the University of South Carolina (USC) regional campuses; in 1977, 38.8 percent of the freshmen were enrolled at these campuses. In 1973, 20.1 percent of the freshmen enrolled at private colleges; 20.6 percent of the 1977 freshmen enrolled at private colleges.

The institutional segments which experienced the most growth in freshman enrollments over the five-year period were the four-year Black private colleges (73 percent), the regional campuses (35 percent), and the four-year Black public college (27 percent). Most of the growth occurred after 1975. Freshman enrollment at the South Carolina Technical Education Centers (TEC) reached its highest percentage of total freshmen in 1975, with 13,986 students representing 44.4 percent of all enrolled freshmen. By 1977, TEC freshmen represented 40.6 percent of all beginning students. (See Table I-1).

Another significant enrollment trend is that proportionately fewer first-time students enrolled in four-year predominantly White public and

TABLE I - 1

FIRST-TIME FULL-TIME FRESHMEN ENROLLMENTS
BY INSTITUTIONAL TYPES

Type of Institution	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
4-year White Publics	7,367	8,351	9,027	9,665	8,703	8,854
Index	(88)	(100)	(108)	(116)	(104)	(106)
4-year Black Public	556	616	644	743	784	785
Index	(90)	(100)	(105)	(121)	(127)	(127)
USC Regional	929	799	868	1,074	1,081	1,078
Index	(116)	(100)	(109)	(134)	(135)	(135)
4-year White Privates	2,983	2,665	2,609	2,863	2,652	2,784
Index	(112)	(100)	(98)	(107)	(99)	(104)
4-year Black Privates	1,141	928	1,366	1,778	1,773	1,608
Index	(123)	(100)	(147)	(192)	(191)	(173)
2-Year Privates	1,267	1,215	1,350	1,394	1,331	1,308
Index	(96)	(100)	(103)	(106)	(101)	(99)
TEC Centers	N.A.	9,740	10,469	13,986	7,985	11,221
Index	--	(100)	(107)	(144)	(82)	(115)
All Campuses	14,243	24,414	26,333	31,503	24,309	27,638
Index	--	(100)	(108)	(129)	(99)	(113)

Source: HEGIS Reports, Opening Fall Enrollments, Fall 1972 and subsequent years.

predominantly White private colleges in 1977 than in 1973, 42.1 percent as compared to 45.1 percent. This may be due to a combination of increased student interest in technical education, increased access to predominantly Black colleges, and increased access to lower-cost regional campuses. Excluding first-time students at the TEC campuses, 75.1 percent of the 1973 college freshmen, but only 70.8 percent of the 1977 college freshmen, were enrolled at four-year White public and private colleges (See Table A-1 in Appendix A).

The number of South Carolina high school graduates admitted to colleges or TEC campuses increased by 20 percent over the 1973 to 1976 period. Only 36.9 percent of the seniors who graduated in 1973 enrolled in colleges or at TEC campuses, but 41.9 percent of the 1976 seniors did so. However, approximately the same percentages of 1973 and 1976 high school seniors, 51 percent and 51.4 percent respectively, enrolled in some form of post-secondary education. Enrollments in proprietary business, trade, technical, and other schools decreased by 40 percent, from 5,805 to 3,474 freshmen. A slightly smaller percentage of South Carolina high school graduates was admitted to out-of-state colleges in 1976 than in 1973, 6.0 percent as compared to 6.4 percent; but the difference is not statistically significant. (See Table I-2).

Profiles of college-bound South Carolina high school seniors who took the College Entrance Examination Board Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) provide another view of students' plans and college attendance. Between 1973 and 1976, the percentage of students who took the SAT increased by about 6 percent, or by the same percentage as did the senior student population. About half the seniors in both and the intervening years took the SAT and completed a biographical inventory form.

TABLE I-2

POSTSECONDARY ACTIVITIES OF GRADUATES OF HIGH SCHOOLS
IN SOUTH CAROLINA, 1972 TO 1976

Graduates, Activities	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
No. of H. S. Graduates	34,593	34,721	35,081	36,312	36,684
Index	(100)	(100)	(101)	(105)	(106)
No. Admitted to Colleges	11,999	12,810	14,332	15,474	15,388
Index	(94)	(100)	(112)	(121)	(120)
No. Going Out of State	2,172	2,234	2,426	2,034	2,237
Index	(97)	(100)	(104)	(91)	(100)
No. Attending Business or Trade Schools	850	587	526	427	489
Index	(144)	(100)	(90)	(73)	(83)
No. Attending Tech. Schools	3,813	3,241	2,006	2,107	2,382
Index	(118)	(100)	(62)	(65)	(73)
No. Attending Other Schools	1,142	1,057	695	671	603
Index	(108)	(100)	(66)	(63)	(57)
No. Not Attending School	16,789	17,026	17,522	17,633	17,822
Index	(99)	(100)	(103)	(104)	(105)

Source: South Carolina State Department of Education.

These data show substantial increases in the numbers and percentages of college-bound women and racial-ethnic minority group members. The number of college-bound women increased by 11 percent, from 9,523 to 10,570. The numbers of college-bound minority students increased by 22 percent, from 3,843 to 4,743. (See Table A-2).

The trends in the average high school grades and SAT test scores of South Carolina college-bound students correspond to national trends. Mean high school grades increased slightly, and mean SAT scores decreased slightly. However, the differences noted between 1973 and 1976 are so small that they are unlikely to represent any substantial changes in the academic aptitude or ability of South Carolina college-bound seniors (See Table A-3). In 1973, the mean male SAT-verbal score was 400; in 1976, 382. The 1973 mean SAT-math scores was 442; the 1976 mean was 433.

The degree aspirations of college-bound seniors increased slightly. In 1973, only 64 percent of the male seniors said they planned to receive a baccalaureate degree or higher degree. By 1976, that percentage had risen to 69 percent. The corresponding percentages for female seniors were: in 1973, 58 percent; in 1976, 59 percent. The percentages of male and female seniors who planned to achieve graduate degrees increased by a similar percentage, 3 percent (See Table A-4). It is likely that the greater increase in numbers of female college-bound than male college-bound seniors is related to an increase in numbers of female seniors who plan only to achieve a baccalaureate degree.

The interests of college-bound seniors in choices of study changed little over the study period. The students' first choice areas of study are displayed in Table I-3.

Table I-3

FIRST-CHOICE INTENDED AREAS OF STUDY
OF SAT TEST-TAKERS, 1972-1976

Area of Study	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Agriculture	2%	2%	3%	2%	2%
Architecture	2	2	2	2	2
Art	3	3	4	4	5
Biology	10	10	5	4	4
Business	12	13	14	14	15
Education	12	9	13	12	11
Engineering	6	5	7	8	8
English/Literature	3	3	2	2	2
Foreign Language	1	1	0	0	1
Home Economics	1	2	1	1	1
Journalism	2	2	2	2	3
Mathematics	2	3	2	2	2
Music	3	3	3	3	3
Health Sciences	10	11	16	17	18
Philosophy	1	1	1	1	1
Physical Science	2	2	1	1	1
Social Science	15	14	14	14	12
Vocational	2	3	1	1	1
Undecided	9	11	6	7	6
Computer Science	N.A.	N.A.	2	2	2

Source: South Carolina College Bound Seniors, 1973 New York: College Entrance Examination Board, 1973, and summary reports for subsequent years.

There appears to be an increasing interest in business programs, engineering programs, and, especially, the health sciences. Over half the college-bound students in 1976 expressed a first-choice interest in health sciences, business, social sciences, and education programs. In 1973, only 47 percent of the students expressed a first-choice interest in these areas.

An indicator of the types of institutions which the SAT test-takers were interested in attending can be derived from the places to which they had SAT score reports sent. The College Board data summary identifies institutions to which at least 2 percent of the South Carolina students directed score reports. Students may send reports to as many different colleges as they wish, so some students may send reports to all the different types of institutions. Furthermore, because only institutions which received as many as 2 percent of all students' score reports (approximately 350 students in a given year) are identified in the summary reports, the data do not provide complete information on which types of the institutions the students might have considered attending. Some smaller institutions may receive only 100 to 200 score reports and thus not be identified. Finally, not all South Carolina institutions require that students submit SAT scores for admissions purposes. Therefore, the percentages of students who send score reports to the different types of institutions do not provide a <u>precise</u> indicator of student interest in the different institutional types.

Despite these factors, the data on score reports can be used to compare <u>relative</u> changes in student preferences from one year to the next. They are displayed in Table I-4. They indicate a relatively stable pattern of student interest in the different types of colleges. This is not unexpected in view of the fact that the pattern of freshman enrollments is relatively stable. It should be noted, however, that the percentages of

TABLE I-4

PERCENTAGES OF SCORE REPORTS SENT BY SENIOR SAT TEST-TAKERS TO DIFFERENT INSTITUTIONAL TYPES, 1972 TO 1976

Type of Institution	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
4-year White Publics	58.6%	54.3%	55.9%	56.7%	58.1%
4-year Black Publics	5.5	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.4
4-year White Privates	16.2	20.8	17.9	17.6	16.2
4-year Black Privates	4.0	3.0	4.7	3.9	3.8
2-year Privates	7.8	7.3	6.8	6.1	6.2
TEC Centers	1.7	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.4
Out of State Colleges	6.2	6.8	6.4	7.2	6.9
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: See Table I-3.

students who sent score reports to private colleges in South Carolina decreased from 31.3 percent in 1973 to 26.2 percent in 1976.

As the precentages of all first-time, full-time freshmen at private colleges in 1973 and 1976 were basically the same, the score report decrease was not reflected in numbers of percentages of enrolled students. However, the score report decrease may indicate that decreasing percentages of students are even considering attending private colleges. If this is the case, the applicant pool from which private colleges select their students is probably decreasing, thus making it more difficult to admit and enroll qualified students.

The family incomes of college-bound seniors have gradually increased since 1972. In 1973, the median family income was only $12,000; by 1976, it was $13,759. In 1973 only about one out of every five students (19.8 percent) had family incomes of more than $20,000. By 1976, more than one out of every four students (26.9 percent) came from these higher income families. On the other hand, in 1973, one third of the students (33.2 percent) came from families with incomes below $9,000. By 1976, only 28.8 percent of the students came from these lower family income intervals. However, the numbers of lower-income, college-bound students had only decreased by 7 percent. Only 6 percent fewer students in 1976 than in 1973 came from families with incomes in the $9,000 to $14,999 intervals. There were 14 percent more students from families in the $15,000 to $19,999 interval and 46 percent more students with family incomes above $20,000 in 1976 than in 1973 (See Table A-5).

It is reasonable to assume that the family incomes of all South Carolinians with college age students increased by over 7 percent in the 1973 to 1976 period. Since only 6 percent fewer lower-income students were college-bound in 1976 than in 1973, it can be assumed that the pro-

portions of students from lower-income families who are college-bound has increased to some extent over the period. If all South Carolina family incomes had increased by only 6 percent, there would be six percent fewer lower-income students in the college-bound population. But, since all family incomes can be assumed to have increased by more than 6 percent, it is reasonable to assume that increasing percentages of all lower-income high school seniors are college-bound. As will be noted below, the actual numbers of lower-income students including students who have been out of high school for awhile, who enrolled at South Carolina colleges increased by about 10 percent. Therefore, it can be concluded that access to postsecondary education for lower-income students has increased in South Carolina during the study period.

It was possible to construct some estimates of the family income distributions of freshmen at each institutional type from 1972 to 1976 by using the data from the College Scholarship Service, surveys administered to freshmen on various South Carolina college campuses by the Cooperative Institutional Research Program of the American Council on Education and the University of California at Los Angeles, and the fiscal operations reports filed by South Carolina institutions with the United States Office of Education. These data are displayed in Tables A-6 to A-11 in Appendix A. (There was not sufficiently reliable data to construct family income distributions for freshmen at TEC campuses).

These family income distributions indicate that, as expected, the median and mean family incomes of students at each institutional type increased over the study period. In general, the median family incomes of freshmen at public colleges increased by a greater percentage than those of private college freshmen. Median family incomes of students at predominantly Black colleges increased by the greatest percentages. This

is probably due to greater proportionate increases in family incomes of Black families than those of White families in South Carolina. (This reflects the national trend in family incomes.) It should be noted, however, that the median income of freshmen at predominantly Black colleges, approximately $6,000, is still less than half the median family income of freshmen at predominantly White colleges. (See Table I-5)

There have been some significant changes in the patterns of family income distributions of students at each type of institution. For example, in 1973, the public colleges enrolled 66.5 percent of all freshmen at South Carolina colleges and 60.5 percent of all freshmen from families with incomes below $9,000. By 1976, the public colleges enrolled 64.7 percent of all freshmen, but only 50.8 percent of all the lower-income freshmen. In 1973, the private colleges enrolled 33.5 percent of all freshmen and 19.5 percent of all lower-income freshmen. By 1976, these colleges enrolled 35.3 percent of all freshmen and 49.2 percent of all lower-income freshmen. Therefore, the relative percentage of lower-income students who enroll at private colleges has increased while the relative percentage who enroll at public colleges has decreased (See Table A-12 and A-13).

On the other hand, the percentage of all students with family incomes above $20,000 who enrolled at public colleges in 1976 (69.5 percent) was greater than the percentage who enrolled at these colleges in 1973 (65.4 percent). Conversely, proportionately fewer of the higher-income students were enrolled at private colleges in 1976 than in 1973, 30.5 percent as compared to 34.6 percent.

Private colleges enrolled increasing percentages of all the students from families in the $9,000 to $11,999 and the $12,000 to $19,999 family income intervals. In 1973, only 31.4 percent of the students from families

TABLE I-5

ESTIMATED MEDIAN FAMILY INCOMES OF FIRST-TIME FULL-TIME FRESHMEN AT DIFFERNT SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGES

Type of Institution	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
4-year White Publics	$14,868	$16,315	$17,406	$18,167	$19,545
Index	(91)	(100)	(107)	(111)	(120)
4-year Black Publics	$ 4,261	$ 4,747	$ 5,000	$ 5,758	$ 6,741
Index	(90)	(100)	(105)	(121)	(142)
USC Regional Campuses	$ 9,155	$10,175	$11,103	$11,676	$11,753
Index	(90)	(100)	(109)	(115)	(115)
4-year White Privates	$21,606	$22,018	$22,311	$23,278	$24,500
Index	(98)	(100)	(101)	(106)	(111)
4-year Black Privates	$ 4,095	$ 4,201	$4,992	$ 5,547	$ 5,434
Index	(97)	(100)	(119)	(133)	(129)
2-year Privates	$10,698	$10,512	$11,517	$11,710	$11,396
Index	(102)	(100)	(110)	(111)	(108)

Source: See Text.

with incomes between $9,000 and $11,999 were enrolled at private colleges. By 1976, 38.8 percent of these students were at private colleges. In 1973, only 24.4 percent of the students from families with incomes between $12,000 and $19,999 were at private colleges. By 1976, the precentage had risen to 28.4 percent. Therefore, during the study period, private colleges enrolled increasing proportions of the freshman students with family incomes below $20,000 but decreasing percentages of students from families with incomes above this amount. This trend has some very important implications for the financing of private colleges and will be discussed in subsequent chapters.

Another trend in the income-related enrollment patterns is that increasing percentages of lower-income and lower-middle-income students enrolled at predominantly Black colleges, USC regional campuses, and two-year White private colleges. In 1973, these institutions enrolled only 24.9 percent of all students and 48.6 percent of all those with family incomes below $12,000. By 1976, they enrolled 30.5 percent of all freshmen and 58.2 percent of all freshmen with family incomes below $12,000.

In 1973, 16.1 percent of all freshmen enrolled at predominantly White colleges were enrolled at the USC regional campuses or the two-year White private colleges. By 1976, 17.6 percent of all the freshmen at predominantly White colleges were enrolled at these two types of colleges. In 1973, 31.1 percent of the students at predominantly White colleges and with family incomes below $12,000 enrolled at the two-year campuses. By 1976, the percentage had risen to 34.2 percent. Therefore, among students at predominantly White colleges, lower-income students were increasingly likely to enroll at USC regional campuses or two-year White private colleges.

This trend may indicate that it has become relatively easier for lower-income students to afford to attend two-year campuses than four-year campuses.

Another way of looking at the trend toward enrollment of lower-income students at two-year college campuses is to examine the changes in the numbers of lower-income freshmen at predominantly White colleges.

In 1973, 4,194 freshmen with family incomes below $12,000 were enrolled at predominantly White colleges. By 1976, 9.4 percent fewer freshmen (3,800) were so enrolled. However, 16.5 percent fewer of these lower-income freshmen (443 as compared to 533) were enrolled at four-year private colleges and 13.5 percent fewer (2,036 as compared to 2,355) were enrolled at four-year public colleges (See Tables A-14 and A-15).

The numbers of freshmen at predominantly White colleges with incomes above $20,000 increased by 34.4 percent, from 4.747 to 6,382 between 1973 and 1976. The number of the higher-income students ($30,000 and above) at four-year public colleges increased by 42.9 percent, from 3,006 to 4,295. The number at four-year private colleges increased by only 16.8 percent, from 1,450 to 1,694 (See Tables A-14 and A-15). Therefore, the numbers and percentages of higher income students who chose to enroll at four-year White public colleges rather than some other predominantly White college has increased dramatically during the study period. This trend is particularly evident among students with incomes above $30,000. In 1973, 40.8 percent of the freshmen with family incomes above $30,000 who were enrolled at four-year predominantly White colleges were enrolled at private colleges. By 1976, only 33.1 percent of these upper-income, four-year college students were at private colleges (See Table A-16).

The major trends in family income-related enrollment patterns can be summarized as follows. Freshmen at all types of institutions are becoming generally more affluent. Public colleges are enrolling increasing percentages and numbers of the more affluent students than are private colleges. While four-year predominantly White colleges are increasing their enrollment of studentsfrom families with incomes below $6,000 and their enrollment of students with family incomes above $20,000, they are not increasing their enrollment of students with incomes in the $6,000 to $19,999 intervals. These lower and middle-income students are becoming more likely to enroll at USC regional campuses or two-year White private colleges. Private White four-year colleges are continuing to enroll stable proportions and numbers of lower-income students, but they are enrolling slightly smaller proportions of the middle-income students and significantly smaller proportions of the upper-income students.

Up to this point, the focus of discussion has been on freshmen enrollments. A considerable degree of stability was noted in the distributions of numbers of freshmen among different institutional types, even though their family income characteristics have changed.

There is a considerable amount of stability in enrollments of <u>all</u> full-time undergraduates. For example, in 1973, 55.8 percent of all full-time undergraduates were enrolled at public colleges. In 1977, 52.5 percent of all full-time undergraduates were enrolled at these types of colleges. Public college enrollments increased by 17 percent over this period, from 36,350 to 42,537 students. In 1973, 22.6 percent of the undergraduates were enrolled at private colleges. By 1977, 20.9 percent were enrolled at private colleges. Private college enrollments increased by 14.8 percent, from 14,737 to 16,922 students.

The institutions which experienced the largest growth during this period were the TEC campuses. In 1973, they enrolled 14,067 full-time students. By 1977, they enrolled 53 percent more students, or 21,519 undergraduates. As noted in the discussion of freshman enrollments, TEC campus enrollments were greatest in 1975. In that year TEC campuses enrolled 25,584 students, or 31 percent of all full-time undergraduates. In 1977, they enrolled 21,519 students, or 26.6 percent of all undergraduates. In 1973, TEC students represented only 21.6 percent of all full-time undergraduates.

The TEC campus, the predominantly Black colleges, and the USC regional campuses have experienced the greatest growth in total enrollments over the study period. They have increased their enrollments by 52.5 percent, from 21,054 students to 32,105 students. In 1973, their students represented only 32.3 percent of all full-time undergraduates. By 1977, they enrolled 39.6 percent of all undergraduates.

The numbers of full-time undergraduates at predominantly White four-year public colleges increased by 14 percent between 1973 and 1977, but enrollments at predominantly White private colleges increased by only 2.4 percent. (See Table I-6).

While 15,794 more full-time undergraduates were enrolled at South Carolina institutions in 1977 than in 1973, only 8,342 more full-time students were enrolled at the colleges. About 47.2 percent of the growth in numbers of enrolled students is a consequence of substantially larger numbers of students who enrolled at TEC campuses. When only college enrollment is considered, full-time undergraduate attendance increased by only 16.3 percent, or by 8,342 students. Over a third of this increased enrollment (34 percent) occurred at the predominantly Black colleges and 9.1 percent of the increase occurred at USC regional campuses. The

TABLE 1-6

FULL-TIME UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENTS
BY INSTITUTIONAL TYPES

Type of Institution	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
4-year White Publics	29,192	32,509	34,274	35,405	35,779	37,047
Index	(90)	(100)	(105)	(109)	(110)	(114)
4-year Black Publics	1,920	2,136	2,300	2,672	2,899	2,995
Index	(90)	(100)	(108)	(125)	(136)	(140)
USC Regional Campuses	1,825	1,735	2,204	2,289	2,473	2,495
Index	(105)	(100)	(127)	(132)	(143)	(144)
4-year White Privates	10,029	9,254	9,295	9,340	9,488	9,442
Index	(108)	(100)	(100)	(101)	(103)	(102)
4-year Black Privates	3,541	3,116	3,531	4,646	5,055	5,096
Index	(114)	(100)	(113)	(149)	(162)	(164)
2-year Privates	2,368	2,367	2,385	2,540	2,459	2,384
Index	(100)	(100)	(101)	(107)	(104)	(101)
TEC Centers	9,168	14,067	17,637	25,584	20,145	21,519
Index	(65)	(100)	(125)	(182)	(143)	(153)
All Campuses	58,043	65,184	71,627	82,476	78,298	80,978
Index	(89)	(100)	(110)	(127)	(120)	(124)

Source: HEGIS Reports, Opening Fall Enrollments, 1972, and subsequentyears.

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latter enrolled only 5 percent of all college undergraduates. Full-time undergraduate enrollments at predominantly White four-year colleges and two-year colleges increased by only 10.7 percent, or 4,743 students (See Table A-17).

There is a relationship between changes in freshman enrollments and all undergraduate enrollments which is worth noting. Freshman enrollments at most institutional types have remained stable or decreased slightly since 1975. For example, in 1975, 17,517 freshmen enrolled at colleges. In 1977, only 16,417 freshmen enrolled. This represents a net decrease of 6.3 percent in freshmen enrollments. In 1975, 56,892 full-time undergraduates were enrolled in South Carolina colleges. In 1977, 4.5 percent more undergraduates (59,459 students) were enrolled. The increase in enrollment of undergraduates is probably a result of increased retention of students who entered as freshmen in 1974 and 1975; the years of greatest increases in freshman enrollments. Since freshman enrollments have remained stable or decreased at most college types in recent years, it is reasonable to expect enrollments of full-time undergradates to begin to decline soon.

One response that students can make to increasing college costs is to enroll in postsecondary education on a part-time basis while working at full-time jobs. As costs at South Carolina colleges have increased it is reasonable to expect part-time student enrollments to have increased and they have. In 1973, only 10,301 students were enrolled at colleges as part-time undergraduates. By 1977, 11,191 part-time students were enrolled (See Table A-18). However, part-time students represented about 16 percent of all undergraduates in both years (See Table A-19). Therefore, enrolling on a part-time basis while working

at a job does not appear to be a widespread student response to increasing college costs. It may, however, be a more common response among students at four-year White private colleges. The percentages of undergraduates at these collegs who are enrolled part-time has increased the most among these types of colleges, from 11.7 percent in 1973 to 16.6 percent in 1977.

The largest increase in part-time student enrollment occurred at the TEC campuses. Part-time student attendance at these institutions increased by 8,567 students, from 4,953 in 1973 to 13,520 students in 1977. In 1973, only 26 percent of the TEC students were part-time students. But by 1977, 38.6 percent were enrolled on a part-time basis. This increase in part-time enrollment may not be as much financially-related as it is related to TEC students' program interests and occupations. More TEC students are likely to be enrolling part-time to avail themselves of special courses and training to upgrade current employment status.

Summary

Since 1972, the numbers and proportions of high school seniors who have gone to colleges or TEC campuses has increased steadily. However, the proportions of high school seniors who have attended some form of postsecondary education has remained stable, at about 52 percent. The evidence indicates that increasing percentages of high school senior females and minority racial-ethnic group members are entering colleges or the TEC campuses.

The academic aptitude and ability of college-bound seniors have remained relatively stable over the study period. Their academic aspirations have increased slightly in that larger proportions plan

on receiving graduate degrees. The academic interests of college-bound seniors have also remained relatively stable. The only major shifts in program interests are increases in the percentages of students interested in the health sciences, business programs, and engineering.

Enrollments at all types of South Carolina institutions have increased since 1972. The largest increases have been at TEC campuses, the predominantly Black colleges, and the USC regional campuses. While enrollments have increased, the percentages of students who are enrolled at different types of colleges have remained stable. The most significant changes is that substantially greater percentages of students in post-secondary education are enrolled at TEC campuses. In 1972, only 15.8 percent of all full-time undergraduates were enrolled at these institutions. By 1977, 26.6 percent were enrolled at TEC campuses.

While student aptitudes, abilities, aspirations, interests, and enrollments have remained relatively stable over the study period, some significant shifts have occurred in the relation of the type of institution a student attends and his family income. Public colleges are enrolling greater percentages of the more affluent students than are private colleges. Students with family incomes above $20,000, especially those with family incomes above $30,000, are becoming increasingly more likely to enroll at public White four-year colleges and not at private White four-year colleges. Lower and middle-income students are becoming slightly more likely to enroll at USC regional campuses or private White two-year colleges.

Part-time student enrollments have increased but only in proportion to full-time student enrollments at all but the TEC campuses. At the TEC campuses, part-time students represent substantially increasing percentages of all students enrolled.

If the relationship between changes in freshman enrollments and full-time undergraduate enrollments persists, enrollments at South Carolina colleges are likely to decrease slightly in the next two or three years.

CHAPTER II

THE COSTS OF POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA

The consumer costs of education, like the costs of other goods and services, have risen steadily over the past several years. The most dramatic increase in postsecondary costs have occurred during the past three years.

Table II-1 displays the weighted average budgets for full-time students at each type of postsecondary institution. These budgets are weighted by the number of students within each institutional type who were considered to have paid a given amount for tuition and fees, books and supplies, room and board, transportation, and personal expenditures. The average costs for each year are based on attendance as a single "resident" student, or one who lives in on-campus or off-campus housing and not with parents. Because the number of commuter students (those who live with parents) at each campus were unknown for all years, all students were considered "resident" students for purposes of data comparisons. Because commuter students experience somewhat lower costs of education, the weighted average costs displayed are probably slightly higher than the true average costs. However, the data are quite reliable for comparative purposes among institutional types across the years.

The average cost of attendance at public colleges increased by about 27 percent between 1973 and 1977. Average costs at private colleges increased by about 39 percent, and average costs at TEC campuses increased by only 3 percent for the same period. Therefore, it has become

TABLE II-1

WEIGHTED AVERAGE TOTAL RESIDENT STUDENT BUDGETS
BY INSTITUTIONAL TYPE, 1972-1977

Type of Institution	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
4-year White Public	$2,026	$2,158	$2,343	$2,318	$2,549	$2,583
Index	(94)	(100)	(109)	(107)	(118)	(120)
4-year Black Public	$1,400	$1,600	$1,700	$2,300	$2,300	$2,300
Index	(88)	(100)	(106)	(144)	(144)	(144)
USC RegionalCampuses	$1,954	$1,960	$2,190	$2,190	$2,390	$2,390
Index	(100)	(100)	(112)	(112)	(122)	(122)
4-year White Private	$3,218	$3,296	$3,723	$3,927	$4,368	$4,558
Index	(98)	(100)	(113)	(119)	(133)	(138)
4-year Black Private	$2,078	$2,310	$2,884	$3,052	$3,294	$3,602
Index	(90)	(100)	(124)	(132)	(143)	(156)
2-year Private	$2,087	$2,125	$2,441	$2,729	$2,576	$2,614
Index	(98)	(100)	(115)	(128)	(121)	(123)
TEC Centers	$1,750	$1,840	$1,870	$1,842	$1,850	$1,904
Index	(95)	(100)	(102)	(100)	(101)	(103)

Source: College Scholarship Service, Student Expenses at Postsecondary Institutions, 1973-74, New York: College Entrance Examination Board, 1973, and subsequent years and HEGIS Reports, Opening Fall Enrollments, 1972 and subsequent years.

increasingly more expensive for South Carolinians to attend colleges, especially private ones, than to attend TEC campuses.

The cost of attendance at South Carolina institutions is generally less than the cost of attendance at similar institutions in other states. For example, the average resident student budget at four-year public colleges throughout the nation in 1977 was $2,895, or about 12 percent more than the cost of attendance at predominantly White four-year public colleges in South Carolina. The national average for costs at four-year private colleges was $4,811 or about 6 percent more than the costs at predominantly White four-year private colleges in South Carolina. Table IL-2 displays the national average costs at the four basic types of colleges.

The cost of attendance at White four-year public colleges in South Carolina has risen at a slightly lower rate than costs of attendance at four-year public colleges throughout the nation. The cost of attendance at White four-year private colleges in the State has risen at a slightly higher rate than costs at four-year private colleges throughout the nation. Costs at South Carolina two-year institutions have increased by about the same rate as costs at similar two-year colleges throughout the nation.

Another way of comparing the changes in costs is by the differences in attendance costs among institutional types. In 1972-73, the average budget for attendance at four-year predominantly White private colleges was $1,192 more than the budget for attendance at four-year White public colleges. By 1977-78, the difference had grown to $1,975 or by about 66 percent. In 1972-73, the difference in average attendance costs at public and private four-year predominantly Black colleges was only

TABLE II-2

NATIONAL AVERAGE TOTAL RESIDENT STUDENT BUDGETS
BY INSTITUTIONAL TYPE, 1972-1977

Type of Institution	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
4-year Public	$1,984	$2,242	$2,400	$2,679	$2,790	$2,895
Index	(88)	(100)	(107)	(119)	(124)	(129)
4-year Private	$3,279	$3,693	$4,039	$4,391	$4,568	$4,811
Index	(89)	(100)	(109)	(119)	(124)	(130)
2-year Public	$1,937	$2,024	$2,153	$2,411	$2,454	$2,496
Index	(96)	(100)	(106)	(119)	(121)	(123)
2-year Private	$2,539	$3,194	$3,617	$3,690	$3,907	$3,944
Index	(79)	(100)	(113)	(116)	(122)	(123)

Source: College Scholarship Service, Student Expenses at Postsecondary Institutions, 1973-74
New York: College Entrance Examination Board, 1973 and subsequent years.

$678. By 1977-78, the difference had grown by 92 percent to $1,302. The 1972-73 average budget at the White two-year private colleges was only $133 greater than the average budget at the USC regional campuses. By 1977-78 the budget at the private colleges was $224 greater.

All these data indicate that, in terms of competitive price positions in the "marketplace" of higher education, South Carolina public colleges have gained an increasing advantage over South Carolina private colleges and over public colleges in other states. On the other hand, South Carolina private colleges' costs have increased at a greater rate than costs at in-state public colleges and private colleges in other states. Therefore, the private colleges' competitive price position in the "marketplace" has decreased over the study period.

Substantial tuition increases at South Carolina private colleges have contributed to their loss of position in competitive prices. In 1972, the weighted average tuition at the White four-year private colleges was $1,730. In 1977, it was $2,488, representing a 44 percent increase. Average tuition at White two-year private colleges increased by 59 percent, from $800 to $1,268, and tuition at Black four-year private colleges increased by 52 percent, from $1,141 to $1,730. During the same period, tuition at White four-year public colleges increased by only 6 percent, from $605 to $644; tuition at Black four-year public college increased by 8 percent, from $480 to $520; and, tuition at the USC regional campuses remained the same. Tuition at the TEC campuses increased by about 36 percent, from $221 to $301 (See Table A-20).

One major reason that tuition costs increase is to help defray the increased costs of providing students with instruction and other educational services which have increased over the study period. Table II-3 displays the average educational and general expenditures per full-time

TABLE II-3

AVERAGE EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL EXPENDITURES PER FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STUDENT BY INSTITUTIONAL TYPE, 1972-1976

Type of Institution	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
4-year White Public	$3,021	$3,202	$3,884	$4,412	$4,462
Index	(94)	(100)	(121)	(138)	(145)
4-year Black Public	$3,184	$3,164	$4,065	$3,465	$3,475
Index	(101)	(100)	(128)	(110)	(110)
USC Regional Campuses	$1,404	$1,529	$1,495	$1,848	$1,635
Index	(92)	(100)	(98)	(121)	(107)
4-year White Private	$2,081	$2,461	$3,132	$3,233	$3,452
Index	(85)	(100)	(127)	(131)	(140)
4-year Black Private	$1,795	$2,738	$3,172	$3,803	$3,212
Index	(66)	(100)	(116)	(140)	(117)
2-year Private	$1,091	$1,182	$1,486	$1,559	$1,785
Index	(92)	(100)	(126)	(132)	(151)
TEC Centers	$1,743	$1,504	$1,533	$1,308	$1,766
Index	(116)	(100)	(102)	(87)	(117)

Source: College Scholarship Service

equivalent student at each institutional type. These data include costs for graduate as well as undergraduate students. Therefore, the average costs are not directly comparable among the institutional types. However, the data for each institutional type can be reasonably compared from year to year.

Such a comparison reveals that expenditures at predominantly White two-year private colleges increased at the greatest rate, 51 percent. Expenditures at predominantly White four-year public colleges increased by almost as much, with the White private colleges increasing somewhat less. Expenditures at the predominantly Black public college , the USC regional campuses, and the TEC centers increased least over the study period.

Per student educational and general expenditures, within certain limitations, are affected by number of enrolled students as well as the costs of providing a given student with instruction and services. For example, a college which is operating at a less-than-optimum enrollment level may experience a relatively high per student expenditure. If the college increases its enrollment to the optimum level, its educational and general expenditures may not have to increase greatly, and therefore, its per student expenditures will go down.

Because institutional enrollment within the institutional types fluctuated over the study period, the average expenditures do not provide a precise measure of changes in the costs experienced by the different types of colleges in meeting students' instructional and service needs. It is interesting to note, however, that the increased costs, whatever their true rate of increase may be, are apparently being passed on to students in the form of increased tuition.

For example, at four-year White public colleges, the USC regional campuses, four-year Black private colleges, two-year private colleges, and the TEC campuses, tuition revenues defray approximately the same proportion of educational and general expenditures in each year. At the four-year Black public college , tuition revenues defrayed increasing percentages of educational and general expenditures. At the predominantly White four-year private colleges, tuition revenues have defrayed slightly decreasing percentages of educational and general expenditures. (Table II-4).

It should be noted that revenues from tuition at private colleges amount to over 60 percent of their educational and general expenditures. Public colleges' tuition revenues meet less than 20 percent of their educational and general expenditures.

It is also worth noting that, while private colleges' tuition has increased at greater rates than that of public colleges, the private colleges' tuition revenues are defraying slightly smaller percentages of their educational and general expenditures. Apparently the private colleges have adopted a financing strategy which involves holding expenditure increases as low as feasible, while passing on a relatively smaller proportion of these cost increases to students and seeking financial support from other sources, e.g., private donors, contracts, and grants.

Such a strategy can work only in the short run when private colleges' educational and general expenditures increase because their relative pricing position in the "marketplace" will deteriorate. To hold their positions or prevent their further decline requires that private colleges (1) increase revenues from non-student sources(e.g., private contributions, contracts, grants, etc.); (2) to hold expenditure increases at a minimum, in a time of inflation, thereby risking a reduction in the quality of instruction and services; and/or (3) to seek increased student financial

TABLE II-4

TUITION REVENUES AS A PERCENTAGE OF EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL EXPENDITURES BY INSTITUTIONAL TYPE, 1972-1976

Type of Institution	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
4-year White Public	13.8%	12.1%	10.3%	11.4%	12.0%
4-year Black Public	5.3	5.6	7.1	16.4	16.2
USC Regional Campuses	35.7	33.4	32.2	32.7	33.0
4-year White Private	76.5	73.3	61.6	62.2	62.5
4-year Black Private	66.8	56.1	46.3	50.8	52.5
2-year Private	83.0	77.7	75.2	76.3	74.7
TEC Centers	20.4	20.2	17.9	19.4	20.7

aid to help defray tuition costs. Some combination of these strategies is necessary to maintain the quality of instruction and services and not increase tuition and other costs to students to the point where student costs of attendance become prohibitive for all but the most affluent students.

State appropriations to public-supported institutions defray significant proportions of their educational and general expenditures. At the four-year public colleges, state appropriations represent about 70 percent of total educational and general expenditures. At the TEC centers, appropriations represent about half the total expenditures and, at the USC regional campuses, they represent less than 40 percent of the annual educational and general expenditures (See Table A-21).

Apparently the public colleges have generally adopted a financing strategy which calls for students and state appropriations to continue to support fairly constant percentages of increasing educational and general expenditures. This strategy will continue to be viable as long as legislative appropriations continue to increase with inflation and students are willing to pay the increased costs.

The ability of students and their parents to pay for educational costs has changed significantly over the study period. Table II-5 displays the average expected family contributions for students from various family income intervals. These averages are based upon the need analysis methodology of the College Scholarship Service for each year, assuming a two-parent, two-child family with one child in post-secondary education. This methodology employed by most South Carolina institutions during the study period was considered to be an acceptable standard for determining parental ability to pay educational costs.

TABLE II-5

AVERAGE CSS EXPECTED PARENTAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR FOUR-MEMBER FAMILIES, ONE CHILD IN COLLEGE BY FAMILY INCOME, 1972-1977

Family Income	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Less than $6,000	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Index	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)
$6,000 to $8,999	390	327	246	0	0	0
Index	(119)	(100)	(75)	(0)	(0)	(0)
$9,000 to $11,999	1,070	1,005	933	190	250	200
Index	(106)	(100)	(93)	(19)	(25)	(20)
$12,000 to $14,999	1,780	1,880	1,603	730	700	650
Index	(95)	(100)	(85)	(39)	(37)	(35)
$15,000 to $19,999	3,180	3,437	2,808	1,480	1,440	1,330
Index	(93)	(100)	(82)	(43)	(42)	(39)
$20,000 to $29,999	6,200	6,520	5,820	3,910	3,570	3,400
Index	(95)	(100)	(89)	(60)	(55)	(52)
$30,000 and Above	7,960	8,312	7,580	5,760	5,050	4,680
Index	(96)	(100)	(91)	(69)	(61)	(56)

In each of the study years, parents with annual incomes below $6,000 could not reasonably afford to make contributions toward their children's postsecondary education. After 1974, parents with incomes below $9,000 could not reasonably afford to make contributions. In 1972, parents with incomes in the $9,000 to $11,999 interval could afford to spend $1,070 on their children's education. By 1977, the amount they could reasonably afford had shrunk to $200, a decrease of 81 percent. Reasonable parental contributions from parents in the $12,000 to $14,999 interval shrank by 61 percent during the same period, from $1,780 to $650. Parents with incomes in the $15,000 to $19,999 interval were expected to contribute $3,180 in 1972 but only $1,330 in 1977, a decrease of 58 percent. Expected parental contributions from families in the $20,000 to $29,999 interval shrank by 45 percent, from $6,200 to $3,400. Parents with $30,000 incomes could reasonably afford to contribute $7,960 per year in 1972 but only $4,680 in 1977, a decrease of 42 percent.

While the family income of South Carolina postsecondary students increased between 1972 and 1976, the parental ability to pay for college costs decreased. In 1972, the mean family income of college-bound South Carolina high school seniors was $12,924 (See Table A-5). The CSS expected parental contribution for this income level in 1972 was $1,650. The weighted average student budget in 1972 for all enrolled freshmen was $2,171. This means that the average family income would produce an expected contribution which met only 76 percent of the average college costs (1,650 ÷ $2,171 = .76). In 1976, the mean family income of college-bound seniors was $16,500 which produced an expected parental contribution of $1,240. The weighted average student budget in 1976 for all enrolled freshmen was $2,624. Therefore, the average parental contribution would have defrayed only 47 percent of the average costs.

Table II-6 compares the average expected parental contributions for freshmen in the years from 1972 to 1976 and the percentage of average costs this contribution would meet at each institutional type. It should be noted the expected parental contributions are, in some instances, larger than their students' average budgets. This does not mean that parents acutally contributed, for example, 160 percent of budgets at predominantly White four-year public colleges in 1972. It only means that these parents had the ability to contribute an amount equivalent to 160 percent of the average costs. The CSS-expected contributeds are based upon family sizes and financial circumstances, not on the actual amount parents contribute or would have to contribute to meet educational costs at some institutions.

The data indicate that students at all types of institutions have become generally less able to pay for the costs of education from parental resources. The decrease in parental ability to pay for educational costs is most striking at the private colleges. Expected parental contributions in 1976 would have defrayed less than half the proportion of average student costs that they would have defrayed in 1972.

The average expected parental contributions have taken into account the increased earnings of families at each type of institution and the shifts of some of the more affluent students to the lower cost institutions. If family incomes had remained the same in 1976 as they were in 1972; if the proportion of students from the various income levels distributed themselves among institutions in 1976 as they did in 1972, and if ability to pay had remained constant, the expected parental contributions of White four-year public college students' parents would have defrayed 127 percent of their costs, rather than 160 percent of their costs as they

TABLE II-6

AVERAGE CSS EXPECTED PARENTAL CONTRIBUTIONS AND PERCENTAGE OF AVERAGE STUDENT BUDGETS DEFRAYED BY PARENTAL CONTRIBUTIONS BY INSTITUTIONAL TYPES, 1972-1976

Type of Institution	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
4-year White Public	$3,248	$3,764	$3,546	$2,318	$2,425
Pct. of Ave. Budget	160%	174%	151%	105%	95%
4-year Black Public	$ 291	$ 469	$ 437	$ 325	$ 434
Pct. of Ave. Budget	21%	29%	26%	14%	19%
USC Regional Campuses	$1,316	$1,800	$1,818	$1,065	$ 971
Pct. of Ave. Budget	67%	92%	83%	49%	41%
4-year White Private	$4,648	$4,952	$4,460	$3,181	$3,067
Pct. of Ave. Budget	144%	150%	120%	123%	70%
4-year Black Private	$ 362	$ 413	$ 470	$ 278	$ 260
Pct. of Ave. Budget	17%	18%	16%	9%	8%
2-year Private	$1,800	$1,930	$1,963	$1,150	$ 989
Pct. of Ave. Budget	86%	91%	80%	42%	38%
All Institutions	$3,068	$3,486	$3,229	$2,097	$2,120
Pct. of Ave. Budget	134%	124%	126%	113%	75%

Family income data were unavailable for all institutions in 1977-78 and for TEC students in all years. Therefore, parental contributions for these years are not displayed.

did in 1972. The respective percentages at the other types of institutions would have been: at Black four-year public college , 13 percent; at USC regional campuses, 55 percent; at White four-year private colleges, 70 percent. Therefore, the increased costs of education and the decreased ability of parents to pay for education from current resources have virtually wiped out all potential gains families may have made from increased earnings during the study period.

Summary

The costs that students must pay to attend South Carolina post-secondary institutions have risen steadily over the study period. These cost increases are partially related to increases in board and room expenses--the cost of living has generally risen during the period. The students' cost increases are also related to the cost increases postsecondary institutions have experienced in providing students with instruction and services--these costs have generally been passed on to students in the form of higher tuition.

Student costs increased most at private institutions. Costs at TEC centers increased the least. Tuition and board-room costs at South Carolina institutions are generally less than those at similar colleges across the nation. However, the substantial increase in costs at South Carolina private four-year colleges have brought their costs to less than 6 percent below the national average.

The difference in the cost of attending public and private colleges in the state increased over the study period. Private South Carolina colleges' competitive pricing positions in the marketplace for education deteriorated during the study period relative to in-state public colleges and out-of-state private colleges. South Carolina public colleges' competitive pricing positions became better during the study period as they

have become relatively less expensive than in-state private colleges and out-of-state public colleges. The least expensive institutions, in relative and absolute terms, are the TEC campuses.

The institutions' educational and general expenditures also increased substantially during the study period. Most institutions passed a considerable proportion of these expenditure increases on to students in the form of higher tuition. Private colleges' tuition, however, defrayed a decreasing percentage of their educational and general expenditures over the years. Therefore, while their tuition increased more than tuitions at public institutions, private college students' tuition did not rise as much as they might have if their institutions had chosen to ask the students or their parents to defray similar proportions of increased expenditures each year.

While family incomes of South Carolina students increased over the study period, their parents' relative ability to pay for college costs decreased. In 1972-73, the weighted average CSS expected parental contribution for all students at all institutions would meet 134 percent of their average costs. By 1976-77, the average contribution would meet only 75 percent of the average costs. Private college students' average expected parental contributions would meet less than half the proportion of their budgets in 1976-77 than they would have met in 1972-73.

Since private colleges' costs increased while their price positions in the marketplace deteriorated and their students' expected parental contributions decreased in relation to student costs, it is surprising that enrollments in private colleges remained stable over the study period. Given the circumstances, a substantial decrease in enrollments would be expected becuase it would be more economical for most students to attend public colleges. One reason enrollments have remained stable

is the increased financial aid available to help private college students pay the higher costs. This factor will be discussed in the next chapter.

CHAPTER III

STUDENT FINANCIAL AID AT POSTSECONDARY INSTITUTIONS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

This chapter describes trends in the amounts and types of aid available to South Carolinians during the study period. The purpose is to describe changes and trends in the aid programs which provide the most aid to the most students and how these factors relate to trends in educational costs and student/parent ability to pay the costs.

The aid programs included in the analysis are: The Federal Basic Educational Opportunity Grant Program, Supplemental Opportunity Grant Program, Work-Study Program, National Direct Student Loan Program, and the Guaranteed Student Loan Program; the state-supported South Carolina Student Loan Program and the Tuition Grant Program; and, the aid programs funded and administered by the postsecondary institutions in the state. These programs account for 90 percent of the financial aid, exclusive of educational benefits, which is available to South Carolina students.

No attempt was made to determine how much aid was available from every source of aid during the study period. Such an effort would have been beyond the scope and purposes of this phase of the Impact Study. Furthermore, an extensive analysis of all available aid from all sources in 1974-75 and 1975-76 was recently released by the South

Carolina Commission on Higher Education.[1] That report is available to readers of this document who wish more detail on total aid available from all sources.

It is important here to describe the relationships among available aid from those programs which support the most students and meet the most financial need.

There are at least three useful ways of categorizing financial aid. The first is by source or funding agency. Sources include the Federal and state governments, postsecondary institutions, and private agencies, e.g., local and regional, civic and community groups, Parent-Teacher Association, churches, business and industry, labor unions. Private agencies provide less than 2 percent of all available aid, so they are relatively insignificant in their impact on students' ability to attend postsecondary institutions.[2] Federal programs identified above account for about two-thirds of the available aid. States and institutions account for about equal proportions of the remainder of the available aid.

The second way of categorizing aid is by type. These types include scholarships, grants, long-term loans, employment awards, and education benefits. Scholarships or grants include awards of money, tuition discounts, tuition remissions, or similar conditions that require neither repayment nor service to be performed by the student. Loans include awards of money that require repayment in dollars or service, in whole or in part, with or without payment of interest. Employment awards require the student to provide services for some duration in exchange for some specified aid amount.

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[1]South Carolina Commission on Higher Education, Undergraduate Financial Aid Needs and Resources in South Carolina (Columbia, South Carolina: SCCHE), 1978.

[2]Op. cit. and J. S. Davis. Student Financial Aid Needs and Resources in the SREB States: A Comparative Analysis. (Atlanta: Southern Regional Education Board), 1974.

Educational benefits are those awards which accrue to students as a right by virtue of some previous service, such as Veterans Benefits; by virtue of payments made by students or their families, such as Social Security benefits; or, as a matter of public policy independent of student status, as in the case of welfare benefits or vocational rehabilitation awards.

The third way of categorizing aid is by its degree of availability to students. "Generally available" aid funds are unrestricted but not completely based on financial need for which the largest number of applicants can qualify and from which the largest number may be eligible to receive assistance. "Limitedly available" aid funds typically, but not exclusively, are awarded to recipients on the basis of specific characteristics or educational goals with consideration of financial need. "Restrictedly available" aid funds are highly restricted by geography, curriculum, secondary school preparation, institutional matriculation, donor preference or choices, or special and unusual recipient characteristics. Need may or may not be a qualification for an award.

Examples of programs which fall in each category of availability may be helpful. All the Federal programs identified above and analyzed in this chapter are "generally available." "Limitedly available" funds include Federal Law Enforcement Education Program and the Health Professions and Nursing Student Assistance Program. "Restrictedly available" funds include education benefits, most privately funded aid programs, and scholarships awarded to students for athletic, music, or other special talents.

Education benefits represent about 60 percent of all aid resources available to South Carolina students. About 8 percent of all funds

available in South Carolina would fall in the "limitedly available" category. While the "restricted" funds have an important impact on students' ability to pay for postsecondary costs, it is believed that they have a limited impact on how students distribute themselves among postsecondary institutions.

This is because the awards and award amounts are not based on students' ability to pay for educational costs or the types of institutions they may attend. They can be considered part of students' resources at any type of institution. In fact, in determining a student's ability to pay for educational costs, student financial aid officers typically consider education benefits as family resources and not available aid. A student who receives education benefits would have the same ability to pay for educational costs, regardless of where he/she might enroll. His/her need, however, would be determined by the difference between the ability to pay and his/her costs. And his/her need would be met or partially met with monies from "generally" and "limitedly" available aid. "Limitedly available" aid represents about 8 percent of all aid monies; "generally available" aid represents about 30 percent of all aid monies. It is reasonable for this study's purpose to consider only the "generally available" aid funds because these funds can more readily be redistributed to all students to affect their college choices.

Federal Student Aid Programs

The largest single financial aid program for South Carolinians was not in operation at the beginning of the study period. The program, Basic Educational Opportunity Grant Program (BEOG),provided only $747,000 to South Carolina students in 1973, but by 1976, it provided over $20.8 million in aid. In 1977, the BEOG Program will provide even more, but estimates of amounts were unavailable at the time this report was written.

Table III-1 displays the aggregate amounts of BEOG awards for the 1973 to 1976 period by institutional types. The data indicate that aggregate BEOG awards increased most at the private colleges, primarily because of higher costs, and at the predominantly Black four-year public college , primarily because these institutions enroll many low-income students.

The three Federal campus-based programs (the Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant, the College Work-Study, and the National Direct Student Loan programs are the next largest sources of aid to South Carolina students. These programs were all implemented before 1970, so the growth in amounts of aid from these sources have not been as dramatic as the growth in the amounts of aid from the BEOG Program. Still, in 1977, South Carolina students received almost 44 percent more aid from these three program sources than they received in 1973.

The growth in aid from these three sources has been greatest at Black four-year public colleges, and TEC campuses and least at Black four-year privates, two-year private colleges and White four-year public colleges. In 1973, 38.1 percent of the aid received by public college students was from the three programs, private college students received 48.3 percent, and the TEC students received 13.6 percent. In 1977, the respective percentages were: public colleges, 37.2 percent; private colleges, 44.8 percent; and TEC campuses, 18.0 percent. In 1973, students attending the predominantly Black public and private colleges received 36.3 percent of the aid from these programs. By 1977, they received only 32.7 percent of the aggregate aid. Students at Black private colleges in 1973 received 30.2 percent of the aid. But, by 1977, they received only 24.5 percent of the aid. (See Table III-2).

Table III-1

AGGREGATE BEOG AWARDS TO UNDERGRADUATES
BY INSTITUTIONAL TYPE
(Amounts in $1,000's)

Type of Institution	1973	1974	1975	1976
4-yr White Publics	$ 159	$ 1,197	$ 2,929	$ 4,249
Index	(100)	(753)	(1842)	(2672)
4-yr Black Public	$ 61	$ 512	$ 1,378	$ 1,823
Index	(100)	(839)	(2259)	(2988)
USC Regional	$ 46	$ 360	$ 851	$ 1,199
Index	(100)	(783)	(1850)	(2607)
4-yr White Privates	$ 104	$ 944	$ 2,491	$ 3,213
Index	(100)	(908)	(2395)	(3089)
4-yr Black Privates	$ 131	$ 1,175	$ 2,916	$ 3,934
Index	(100)	(897)	(2226)	(3003)
2-yr Privates	$ 36	$ 325	$ 815	$ 1,077
Index	(100)	(902)	(2264)	(2992)
TEC Centers	$ 210	$ 1,639	$ 3,796	$ 5,352
Index	(100)	(780)	(1808)	(2549)
All Campuses	$ 747	$ 6,152	$15,175	$20,847
Index	(100)	(824)	(2031)	(2791)

Source: BEOG Program Annual Reports.

Table III-2

AGGREGATE AVAILABLE AID TO UNDERGRADUATES FROM
THREE FEDERAL CAMPUS-BASED PROGRAMS
BY INSTITUTIONAL TYPE
(Amounts in $1,000's)

Type of Institution	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977*
4-yr White Publics	$ 2,317	$ 2,553	$ 2,580	$ 2,978	$ 2,951	$ 3,132
Index	(91)	(100)	(101)	(117)	(116)	(123)
4-yr Black Public	$ 504	$ 581	$ 673	$ 972	$ 978	$ 1,130
Index	(87)	(100)	(116)	(167)	(168)	(194)
USC Regional Campuses	N.A	$ 517	$ 618	$ 750	$ 762	$ 877
Index	N.A.	(100)	(120)	(145)	(147)	(170)
4-yr White Privates	$ 2,148	$ 1,579	$ 1,713	$ 2,091	$ 2,242	$ 2,605
Index	(136)	(100)	(108)	(132)	(142)	(165)
4-yr Black Privates	$ 3,456	$ 2,900	$ 2,936	$ 3,388	$ 3,351	$ 3,386
Index	(119)	(100)	(101)	(117)	(116)	(117)
2-yr Privates	$ 168	$ 160	$ 132	$ 132	$ 126	$ 192
Index	(105)	(100)	(83)	(83)	(79)	(120)
TEC Centers	$ 650	$ 1,305	$ 1,554	$ 2,127	$ 2,364	$ 2,482
Index	(50)	(100)	(119)	(163)	(181)	(190)
All Campuses	$ 9,243	$ 9,595	$10,206	$12,438	$12,774	$13,804
Index	(96)	(100)	(106)	(130)	(133)	(144)

*Estimated from U.S.O.E. preliminary data for FY 1978

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While aid from all three Federal campus-based programs increased by 44 percent over the study period, much of the increase was a result of significant increases in National Direct Student Loan (NDSL) awards. In 1973, NDSL awards totaled about $2.89 million, or about 20.1 percent of the aid from the three programs. In 1977, NDSL awards totaled $4.72 million, or 34.2 percent of all Federal aid. The following amounts and percentages were awarded through the Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (SEOG) program: in 1973, $1.82 million, or 19 percent; in 1977, $2.49 million, or 18.0 percent. The following amounts and percentages were granted through the College Work-Study Program (CWSP): in 1973, $44.89 million, or 50.9 percent; in 1977, $6.6 million, or 47.8 percent. Therefore, there were much greater increases in NDSL awards than in CWSP awards and in SEOG awards.

Increases in aggregate NDSL loan dollars were greatest at the White four-year public colleges, the TEC campuses, and the White four-year private colleges (See Table A-22). NDSL increases were least at the two-year private colleges. There was a decrease in the amount of CWSP awards to students at White four-year public colleges; there was a 12 percent decrease over the study period, from $1.3 million in 1973 to $1.17 million in 1977. However, the amount awarded at the USC regional campuses doubled from $256,000 in 1973 to $568,000 in 1977. CSWP awards to TEC students increases by 84 percent, from $955,000 to $1.76 million. Work awards at the White two-year and four-year private colleges increased by about 54 percent, from $461,000 to $710,000. Work awards at the predominantly Black colleges increases by just 27 percent, from $1.89 million to $2.39 million (See Table A-23).

Aggregate SEOG awards decreased at four institutional types: at White four-year public colleges, by 23 percent; at USC regional campuses,

by 69 percent; and, at Black four-year private colleges and White two-year private colleges, by 4 percent. SEOG awards at the predominantly Black public college nearly triped, from $197,000 to $583,000, and they more than doubled at TEC campuses, from $214,000 to $461,000 (See Table A-24).

Table III-3 displays the indexes of change in aid from the three campus--based programs over the study period. The data are useful in summarizing the aggregate changes in the distribution of aid from these three programs.

TEC students have received the greatest amount of aid from the three sources and the increases are about equal. Students at the predominantly Black four-year public college also received proportinately more aid dollars in 1977 than they did in 1973. However, 70.3 percent of their net increase in aid came from the SEOG program. Their increased access to NDSL and CWSP awards was not nearly as great as their access to SEOG awards.

Students at the USC regional campuses received $360,000 more aid in 1977 than in 1973. However, 86.7 percent of the net increase in aid came from the CWSP program and the amount from SEOG awards actually decreased by 69 percent. Students at the White four-year private colleges received about 65 percent more aid and aid from each program source increased by similar proportions.

Students at the predominantly Black four-year private colleges and the two-year private colleges received increased amounts of financial aid. However, the net increase in aid was a result of increased access to loans and work awards. Students at both institutional types experienced less access to SEOG awards.

Table III-3

COMPARISON OF INDEXES OF CHANGE FOR THREE FEDERAL PROGRAMS, BY INSTITUTIONAL TYPE

Type of Institution	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
4-yr White Publics	(100)	(101)	(117)	(116)	(123)
NDSL	100	110	122	123	181
CWSP	100	95	118	115	88
SEOG	100	95	90	89	77
4-yr Black Public	(100)	(116)	(167)	(168)	(194)
NDSL	100	122	176	160	149
CWSP	100	105	130	186	138
SEOG	100	124	204	154	296
USC Regional Campuses	(100)	(120)	(145)	(147)	(170)
NDSL	100	124	150	125	139
CWSP	100	118	158	188	222
SEOG	100	108	55	33	31
4-yr White Privates	(100)	(108)	(132)	(142)	(165)
NDSL	100	116	141	145	170
CWSP	100	95	122	144	155
SEOG	100	104	120	127	164
4-yr Black Privates	(100)	(101)	(117)	(116)	(117)
NDSL	100	144	131	113	126
CWSP	100	94	124	110	125
SEOG	100	96	95	86	96
2-yr Privates	(100)	(83)	(83)	(79)	(120)
NDSL	100	92	79	62	115
CWSP	100	82	100	115	149
SEOG	100	50	69	85	96
TEC Centers	(100)	(119)	(163)	(181)	(190)
NDSL	100	151	165	120	193
CWSP	100	115	160	178	184
SEOG	100	120	177	236	215
All Campuses	(100)	(106)	(130)	(133)	(144)
NDSL	100	120	135	129	164
CWSP	100	100	131	135	135
SEOG	100	102	117	115	136

Students at White four-year public colleges would not have received increased amounts of aid funds if it were not for the increase in NDSL loans. While the total amount of aid increased by $579,000, NDSL awards increased by $793,000 and CSWP and SEOG award amounts decreased by $214,000.

In terms of aid dollars from the three Federal programs and increased amounts of the more vaulable form of aid (SEOG grants which do not have to be repaid), students at predominantly Black four-year public college experienced the greatest relative benefits from the changes in the distribution of Federal aid dollars over the study period. Their aid from the three programs increased by 94 percent and from the SEOG program by 196 percent. TEC campus students received the next highest degree of relative benefits, because their total aid increased by 90 percent, and aid from the SEOG more than doubled.

The next highest order of benefits received in the form of increased access to aid was experienced by students at the White four-year private colleges, followed by Black four-year private college students, two-year private college students, USC regional campus students, and then White four-year public college students.

This ranking of benefits received does not consider changes in aggregate costs experienced by the students. This factor will be considered below. However, the ranking does indicate that major and significant changes in the distribution of aid have taken place and that the relative benefits students at each type of institution received as a consequence of these changes are quite different.

Up to now, the discussion of the distribution of aid has focused on the way aid is distributed among all students within each institutional type. With data on the three Federal campus-based programs, however, it is possible to mention something about the way that aid is distributed

among students at different institutions within each institutional type. This is because similar types of institutions do not necessarily experience similar changes in amounts of aid they may receive to award to their students. Because of these within-type dissimilarities, statements about aid available to all students at certain types of institutions can be somewhat misleading.

For example, aid from the three Federal campus-based programs increased at the predominantly White four-year public colleges by 23 percent during the 1973 to 1977 period. But 40.8 percent of this increase was experienced at just three campuses (See Table A-25). Aid at five of the campuses increased by only 15 percent, while aid at three campuses was increasing by 89 percent. While aid at all public colleges increased by 41 percent over the study period, 60 percent of the net growth in aid was experienced by students who enrolled at the USC regional campuses or the predominantly Black four-year public college .

Between 1973 and 1977, aid at the White four-year private colleges increased by $1,026 million. However, 78 percent of the increase occurred at just five of the eleven study colleges. The percentage growth rate at these five colleges was 93 percent. At the other six colleges, the growth rate was only 31 percent (See Table A-26). Students at one of the predominantly Black private colleges experienced 76 percent of the net growth in available aid to students at this type of college. The growth rate at that college was 61 percent. The growth rate at the other four predominantly Black private colleges was only 5 percent. Students at one of the three private two-year colleges experienced 91 percent of the net growth in available aid to students at this type of institution. At this college, the growth rate was 181 percent. At the other two colleges, the growth rate was only 2 percent.

The seven four-year private colleges which experienced the greatest growth rate in student aid accounted for 78 percent of the net growth in aid to all nineteen private colleges studied. These colleges enrolled only 47 percent of the private college students in 1977. Therefore, 47 percent of the private college students increased their access to student aid by 81 percent, while 53 percent increased their access by only 11 percent. So which private college students decided to attend in 1977 greatly influenced their access to financial aid.

It was noted that TEC students experienced the greatest proportionate increased access to student aid over the study period, an increase of 90 percent. However, 65 percent of the net growth in aid occurred at just four of the sixteen centers (See Table A-27). At these four centers, the growth rate was 206 percent. At the other twelve centers, the growth rate was only 47 percent. In terms of enrollments at these centers, 29 percent of the TEC students more than doubled their access to aid, and 71 percent increased their access by just about half. So, while all TEC students had much greater access to aid in 1977 than they did in 1973, where they enrolled in 1977 greatly determined how much more aid was available to them.

Table III-4 displays the percentage of change in available aid from the three Federal campus-based programs between 1973 and 1977. The change among all institutions, as noted above, was an increase of 44 percent. Only three of the eight White four-year public colleges experienced that rate of growth. Six of the eleven White four-year private colleges met or exceeded that growth rate. Only one of the five Black four-year private colleges exceeded that growth rate. The rate of growth in aid at Black four-year public college was 94 percent. Therefore, of the twenty-five four-year colleges included in the study, only eleven experienced

growth rates equal to or in excess of the state average. (See Table III-4).

Thirteen of the sixteen TEC campuses exceeded the 44 percent growth rate, as did the USC regional campuses and two of the three two-year private colleges. Therefore, whether institutions are considered collectively or individually, the less-than-four-year institutions received increased aid from the three campus-based programs by considerably more than the four-year colleges. The percentage growth rates are: less-than-four-year institutions, 79 percent; four-year colleges, 35 percent.

It is readily apparent, then, that the Federal campus-based aid programs have directed more aid to less-than-four-year institutions than to the four-year colleges over the study period. In 1973, the four-year institutions enrolled 72.1 percent of all full-time undergraduates, and they received 79.3 percent of the aid awarded through the campus-based programs. By 1977, the four-year institutions enrolled 67.4 percent of the students, but received 74.3 percent of the aid. Therefore, enrollment at the four-year colleges decreased by 4.7 percent, and the percentage of the total campuse-based Federal aid decreased by 5.0 percent.

The remaining "generally available" Federal student aid program to be considered here is the Guaranteed Loan Program. This program makes it possible for students to borrow from private lenders, such as banks, savings and loan associations and credit bureaus, from colleges and other postsecondary institutions, or from state guarantee agencies. Loans are either "guaranteed" by the state or non-profit agencies or "insured" by the Federal government.

The aggregate loan awards made to South Carolina undergraduates over the study period are displayed in Table III-5. These data do not include

Table III-4

PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN AVAILABLE AID TO UNDERGRADUATES FROM THE THREE FEDERAL CAMPUS-BASED PROGRAMS, BY INSTITUTIONS WITHIN INSTITUTIONAL TYPES, 1973 TO 1977

4-Yr White Public A + 85%
Public B + 92
Public C - 5
Public D + 10
Public E + 35
Public F + 79
Public G + 25
Public H - 4
All 4-Yr White Publics + 23%

4-Yr While Private A + 87%
Private B + 38
Private C +139
Private D +159
Private E + 53
Private F +123
Private G + 24
Private H + 30
Private I + 13
Private J + 44
Private K + 20
All 4-Yr White Privates + 65%

4-Yr Black Public + 94%

USC Regional + 70%

4-Yr Black Private A + 13%
Private B + 51
Private C - 20
Private D + 26
Private E + 6
All 4-Yr Black Privates + 16%

2-Yr White Private A +181%
Private B + 54
Private C - 36
All 2-Yr White Privates + 20%

All Institutions + 44%

TEC Campus A 0%
Campus B +246
Campus C +479
Campus D +634
Campus E + 80
Campus F + 9
Campus G +213
Campus H +131
Campus I + 75
Campus J + 73
Campus K + 58
Campus L + 94
Campus M + 85
Campus N - 15
Campus O +100
Campus P +297
All TEC Campuses + 90%

Table III-5

AGGREGATE FEDERAL GUARANTEED STUDENT LOANS TO
SOUTH CAROLINA UNDERGRADUATES BY INSTITUTIONAL TYPE
(Amounts in $1,000's)

Type of Institution	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
4-Yr White Publics	$1,331	$1,041	$1,004	$1,074	$ 978
Index	(128)	(100)	(96)	(103)	(94)
4-Yr Black Public	69	70	56	56	39
Index	(99)	(100)	(80)	(80)	(56)
USC Regional Campuses	34	38	36	38	26
Index	(89)	(100)	(95)	(100)	(68)
4-Yr White Privates	218	198	189	184	144
Index	(110)	(100)	(95)	(93)	(73)
4-Yr Black Privates	35	32	32	28	22
Index	(109)	(100)	(100)	(88)	(69)
2-Yr Privates	18	14	13	16	28
Index	(129)	(100)	(93)	(114)	(200)
TEC Centers	15	12	9	18	32
Index	(125)	(100)	(75)	(150)	(267)
All Campuses	$1,720	$1,405	$1,339	$1,414	$1,269
Index	(122)	(100)	(95)	(101)	(90)

Source: Guaranteed Student Loan Program, Reports and Data Analysis Staff

loans made by the South Carolina Student Loan Corporation (SCSLC) even though those loans are Federally insured. The SCSLC loans were not included in Table III-5 to avoid counting a portion of all available aid twice; here and in the next section on state aid programs. So, while it appears that Guaranteed Loan Program loan amounts have decreased, they have acutally increased when SCSLC loan amounts are added into the totals. The aggregate amounts, including SCSLC loans are: in 1972, $1.72 million; in 1973, $1.41 million; in 1974, $1.44 million; in 1975, $2.38 million; and, in 1976, $2.49 million.

The trend in available aid from the Guaranteed Loan Program follows that of aid from the campus-based Federal programs. That is, students at the less-than-four-year institutions received increasing proportions of the available aid from this program. In 1973, students at the less-than-four-year institutions received 4.6 percent of the guaranteed loans; by 1976, they received about 7.8 percent. Students at the predominantly Black colleges received decreasing percentages of the aggregate loans, from 7.3 percent in 1973 to 4.8 percent in 1976. The decrease probably does not represent a major shift in public loan policy but reflects the fact that students at the Black colleges have gained increased access to aid from other program sources, thereby making borrowing from this program less attractive as a means for paying for college costs.

Table III-6 displays the aggregate aid available from all the generally available Federal programs from 1973 to 1976, the years for which data are complete for all programs. The data represent the sums of data in Tables III-1, III-2, and III-5. In the four-year period Federal monies almost triped in the state, from $11.75 million to $34.9 million.

Table III-6

AGGREGATE FEDERAL FINANCIAL AID TO SOUTH CAROLINA UNDERGRADUATES, BY INSTITUTIONAL TYPE
(Amounts in $1,000's)

Type of Institution	1973	1974	1975	1976
4-Yr White Publics	$ 3,753	$ 4,781	$ 6,981	$ 8,178
Index	(100)	(127)	(186)	(218)
4-Yr Black Public	712	1,241	2,406	2,840
Index	(100)	(174)	(338)	(399)
USC Regional Campuses	601	1,014	1,639	1,987
Index	(100)	(169)	(273)	(331)
4-Yr White Privates	1,881	2,846	4,766	5,599
Index	(100)	(151)	(253)	(298)
4-Yr Black Privates	3,063	4,143	6,332	7,307
Index	(100)	(135)	(207)	(239)
2-Yr Privates	210	470	963	1,231
Index	(100)	(224)	(459)	(586)
TEC Centers	1,527	3,202	5,941	7,748
Index	(100)	(210)	(389)	(507)
All Campuses	$11,747	$17,697	$29,028	$34,890
Index	(100)	(151)	(247)	(297)

In the discussion of the individual Federal programs, it was noted that students at less-than-four-year institutions received increased proportions of the available aid. This is also true for the combined amounts of aid from the Federal programs. In 1973, only 19.9 percent of all the Federal aid was received by students at less-than-four-year institutions. By 1976, these students received 31.4 percent of the available aid. While enrollments at these institutions increased by 40.3 percent, the amounts of Federal aid received by their students increased by 169 percent while their enrollments increased by just 51.4 percent. Federal aid to students at the predominantly White four-year colleges increased by 145 percent while their enrollments increased by just 11.3 percent.

State-Supported Financial Aid Programs

The two major state-supported programs which provide South Carolinians with generally available financial aid are the Tuition Grants Program and the South Carolina Student Loan Corporation loan program. The former provides need-based grant awards to state residents for undergraduate study at eighteen eligible institutions which are in-state, non-public colleges. The latter provides residents with long-term low-interest loans to attend eligible in-state and out-of-state postsecondary institutions at the undergraduate and graduate levels.

While the Tuition Grants Program was established in 1970, it was not until 1973-74 that a substantial number of awards was made to students. During the study period, the annual aggregate amounts of awards made to students increased from $3,841 million in 1973-74 to $8,911 million in 1977-78. Table III-7 displays the amount of awards made to students at each type of college over the five-year period.

Table III-7

AGGREGATE TUITION GRANTS TO UNDERGRADUATES
BY INSTITUTIONAL TYPE
(Amounts in $1,000's)

Type of Institution	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
4-Yr White Privates	$ 2,071	$ 3,151	$ 3,654	$ 4,101	$ 4,981
Index	(100)	(152)	(176)	(198)	(241)
4-Yr Black Privates	1,278	2,258	2,663	2,612	2,860
Index	(100)	(177)	(208)	(204)	(223)
2-Yr Privates	492	882	1,043	897	1,070
Index	(100)	(179)	(212)	(182)	(217)
All Campuses	$ 3,841	$ 6,291	$ 7,360	$ 7,610	$ 8,911
Index	(100)	(164)	(192)	(198)	(232)

Source: South Carolina Higher Education Tuition Grants Committee, Annual Reports

In 1973-74, the average Tuition Grant per enrolled resident undergraduate at South Carolina private colleges was $321. The average award per recipient was $1,178. By 1977-78, the average award per resident had risen to $658 and the average award per recipient was $1,275. The aggregate awards at predominantly White four-year colleges increased at a slightly greater percentage rate than they increased at the other two types of colleges. The program considers the applicant's financial need and access to assistance from the Federal BEOG Program as well as other sources. Because costs at the predominantly Black colleges and the two-year colleges are less than those at the predominantly White colleges and because students at predominantly White colleges are less likely to have access to BEOG awards (due to their generally higher income), it is not surprising that students at the predominantly White four-year colleges have received substantially increasing aggregate Tuition Grant awards.

The Student Loan Corporation replaced the Statewide Guaranteed Loan Program in January 1975. The SCSLC has become the state's chief lending agency and participant in the Federal Guaranteed Loan Program. Table III-8 displays the aggregate amounts of loans the SCSLC made to undergraduate South Carolinians at in-state institutions from 1974-75 to 1977-78. The trend in aid from this program follows that in most other "generally available" aid programs, i.e., aid to students at less-than-four-year colleges increased at a greater rate than aid to students at other institutions.

When the Tuition Grants and SCSLC laons are considered together, the state's contribution to student aid to South Carolinians has increased from $3.8 million in 1973 to $10.6 million in 1977, or by about three times the 1973 amount.

Table III-8

SOUTH CAROLINA STUDENT LOAN CORPORATION LOANS
BY INSTITUTIONAL TYPE
(Amounts in $1,000's)

Type of Institution	1974	1975	1976	1977
4-Yr White Public	$ 66	$ 723	$ 944	$1,332
4-Yr Black Public	5	41	39	67
USC Regional	2	26	26	30
4-Yr White Privates	13	136	140	183
4-Yr Black Privates	13	22	21	21
2-Yr Privates	1	10	26	30
TEC Centers	1	7	27	27
All Campuses	$ 101	$ 963	$1,225	$1,690 *

Source: South Carolina Student Loan Corporation Annual Reports
* Based on preliminary data for the annual reports.

Institutional Aid

An accurate assessment of the amounts of aid available to undergraduates from institutionally-funded programs is difficult to obtain. This is due to the absence of a single agency which collects this data and to the lack of common definitions and record-keeping among all institutions. However, by using the data collected by the United States Office of Education on its Institutional Applications to Participate in Federal Aid Programs, the data collected in the South Carolina Commission on Higher Education's financial aid study[3], and data from other sources[4], it is possible to derive some reasonable estimates of the aggregate amounts of aid available to students through programs at their institutions. These estimates are displayed in Table III-9. Estimates for 1977 were not available at the time this report was written.

Institutional aid increased most at USC regional campuses, by 76 percent, from $134,000 to $236,000. Institutional aid increased by about one-third at two-year private colleges, by one-fourth at the predominantly Black four-year private colleges, by one-fourth at the predominantly Black four-year public college , and by one-fifth at the TEC campuses. Institutional aid at the predominantly White four-year public and private colleges increased by 16 percent and by just 11 percent at the predominantly Black four-year private colleges.

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[3]South Carolina Commission on Higher Education, Undergraduate Financial Aid Needs and Resources in South Carolina, (Columbia, South Carolina: SCCHE), 1978.

A.M. Herschberger, The Development of the Data Base for "Student Aid: Descriptions and Options. (Menlo Park, California; Starford Research Institute), 1975.

[4]J. B. Lee, et al. Student Aid: Descriptions and Options, (Menlo Park, California: Starford Research Institute), 1975.

Table III-9

AGGREGATE AVAILABLE AID TO UNDERGRADUATES FROM INSTITUTIONAL AID PROGRAMS, BY INSTITUTIONAL TYPE
(Amounts in $1,000's)

Type of Institution	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
4-Yr White Public	$ 3,105	$ 3,320	$ 3,362	$ 3,756	$ 3,837
Index	(94)	(100)	(101)	(113)	(116)
4-Yr Black Public	400	466	578	557	590
Index	(86)	(100)	(124)	(120)	(127)
USC Regional Campuses	NA	134	166	178	236
Index	NA	(100)	(124)	(133)	(176)
4-Yr White Privates	3,372	3,384	3,677	4,016	3,919
Index	(100)	(100)	(109)	(119)	(116)
4-Yr Black Privates	388	420	427	430	467
Index	(92)	(100)	(102)	(102)	(111)
2-Yr Privates	268	278	288	289	369
Index	(96)	(100)	(104)	(104)	(133)
TEC Centers	270	390	481	487	469
Index	(69)	(100)	(123)	(125)	(120)
All Campuses	$ 7,803	$ 8,392	$ 8,979	$ 9,713	$ 9,887
Index	(93)	(100)	(107)	(116)	(118)

Source: See Text

In 1973, 46.7 percent of all the institutional aid in South Carolina was awarded to public college undergraduates, 48.7 percent was awarded to private college students, and 4.6 percent was awarded to TEC students. By 1976, the respective percentages were: 47.2 percent at public colleges, 48.1 percent at private colleges, and 4.7 percent at TEC campuses.

Institutional aid increased by a smaller percentage rate than did aid from other sources. This is not too surprising as institutional costs for other educational services to students increased substantially, thereby inhibiting institutional expenditures for financial aid. Institutional aid as a percentage of total institutional revenues remained somewhat constant at each institutional type over the study period, decreasing by only a few percentage points (See Table A-28).

While the percentage decrease is slight, had institutions been able to spend a constant proportion of revenues on financial aid programs, $11.48 million rather than $9.89 million in institutional aid would have been available in 1976. This would have meant that institutional aid would have increased by 37 percent, rather than 18 percent over the study period.

Types and Sources of Available Aid

In 1973, $23.98 million in generally available aid was received by undergraduates in South Carolina institutions. By 1976, $53.61 million was available. This represents a 224 percent increase in available aid. Table III-10 displays the total generally available aid by institutional type.

As previously noted, aid at the less-than-four-year institutions increased by a greater percentage than aid to four-year colleges, 358 percent as compared to 199 percent. In 1973, only 15.1 percent of the generally available aid was received by students at less

Table III-10

AGGREGATE AVAILABLE AID TO SOUTH CAROLINA
UNDERGRADUATES FROM GENERALLY AVAILABLE SOURCES
(Amounts in $1,000's)

Type of Institution	1973	1974	1975	1976
4-Yr White Public	$ 7,073	$ 8,209	$11,460	$12,959
Index	(100)	(116)	(162)	(183)
4-Yr Black Public	1,178	1,824	3,004	3,469
Index	(100)	(154)	(255)	(294)
USC Regional Campuses	735	1,182	1,843	2,249
Index	(100)	(161)	(251)	(306)
4-Yr White Privates	7,336	9,687	12,572	13,759
Index	(100)	(132)	(171)	(187)
4-Yr Black Privates	4,761	6,841	9,447	10,407
Index	(100)	(144)	(198)	(219)
2-Yr Privates	980	1,641	2,305	2,523
Index	(100)	(167)	(235)	(257)
TEC Centers	1,917	3,684	6,435	8,244
Index	(100)	(192)	(335)	(430)
All Campuses	$23,980	$33,068	$47,066	$53,610
Index	(100)	(138)	(196)	(224)

than-four-year institutions; by 1976, they received 24.3 percent of the aid.

Most of the increase in available aid came in the form of grant awards. Award monies in grants more than tripled in the study period, while loan awards were increasing by only 40 percent and employment awards by just 28 percent. In 1973, 45.2 percent of all generally available aid was in the form of grants, 21.6 percent was in loans and 33.2 percent was in employment awards. By 1976, 67.4 percent of the aid monies was in grants, 13.6 percent was in loans, and 19.0 percent was in employment awards.

Grant awards increased by $25.3 million during the study period. About 21 percent of the increase in funds went to students at each of three types of institutions, the two types of four-year private colleges and the TEC campuses. However, the USC regional campuses and the TEC campuses experienced the largest rates of growth in grant awards; the former growing by ten times the 1973 amount and the latter growing by eight time the 1973 amount (See Table A-29).

During the period studied loan awards increased by $2,094 million (See Table A-30). Over 53 percent of this net increase was at the predominantly White four-year public colleges and another 28.6 percent occurred at the predominantly White four-year private colleges. Loan awards to students at the predominantly White four-year public colleges increased by 54 percent, from $2,051 to $3,165 million. In 1973, loan awards represented 22.3 percent of all generally available aid to four-year college students and 17.4 percent of all aid available to students at other institutions. In 1976, the percentages were 15.8 percent and 6.5 percent. Therefore, while loans have decreased in relative importance in financing students' education, they have decreased more in relative importance at the less-than-four-year institutions.

Employment awards increased at all types of colleges but the two-year private colleges where they decreased by about 8 percent, or $11,000. Employment awards increased by $2,224 million. About 22.2 percent of the net increase occurred at predominantly White four-year public colleges and 35.1 percent occurred at TEC campuses. However, students at USC regional campuses experienced the largest percentage increase in employment awards of any type of college, 86 percent. In 1973, 39.6 percent of the aid available to students at less-than-four-year colleges was in the form of employment. By 1976, only 18.8 percent of available aid was in the form of employment. In 1973, 32.1 percent of aid received by students at four-year colleges was in the form of employment, but by 1976 only 19.1 percent was. Therefore, students at less-than-four-year institutions were able to reduce their proportion of self-help, employment aid by greater amounts than were the four-year college students.

Between 1973 and 1976 aid from Federal programs assumed an increasing role in the financing of South Carolinians' education. In 1973, only 49 percent of all generally available aid came from the Federal programs; in 1976, 65.1 percent came from Federal programs. Federal aid programs had the greatest relative impact on two-year private colleges. In 1973, only 21.4 percent of their students' aid came from Federal programs. By 1976, almost half, 48.8 percent, was from Federal programs.

The proportion of aid from Federal programs also increased significantly at predominantly Black four-year public college (from 60.4 percent to 81.9 percent), at predominantly White four-year private colleges (from 35.6 percent to 40.7 percent), and at TEC campuses (from 79.7 percent to 94.0 percent).

State aid has played a relatively stable role in the financing of students at four-year private colleges, but its role has decreased at two-year private colleges. In 1973, 27.7 percent of the aid received by students at four-year private colleges came from state-supported programs; by 1976, 28.4 percent of the aid was from these sources. State-supported aid programs provided half the aid for students at two-year private colleges in 1973 but only 36.6 percent in 1977. Less than 4 percent of the aid to students at public-supported institutions came from state aid programs. (See Table III-11)

Support from institutional aid programs as a percentage of all available aid decreased at each institutional type during the study period. In 1973, 35 percent of all generally available aid was from institutional programs. By 1976, only 18.4 percent of the aid came from this source.

Financial Aid and Institutional Costs

The aggregate available aid increased at all institutions during the study period. But so did costs and enrollments. Therefore, some of the gains in aid increases were "lost" as the monies had to be distributed among increasing numbers of students who paid higher costs. Table III-12 displays the average generally available aid per student at all institutional types over the study period.

When increases in enrollments are considered per capita generally available aid increased by only 87 percent, as compared to a 124 percent increase in aggregate generally available aid. However, the relative rankings of institutional types on their rates of increase remain about the same. Aid to TEC students increased by the greatest percentage followed by two-year private college students, predominantly Black

Table III-11

GENERALLY AVAILABLE AID BY PROGRAM FUNDING SOURCE
(Amounts in $1,000's)

Type of Institution	1973	%	1974	%	1975	%	1976	%
4-Yr White Publics								
Federal	$3,753	53.1	$4,781	58.2	$6,981	60.9	$8,178	63.1
State	NA	--	66	0.8	723	6.3	944	7.3
Institution	3,320	46.9	3,362	41.0	3,756	32.8	3,837	29.6
Total	$7,073		$8,209		$11,460		$12,959	
4-Yr Black Public								
Federal	$ 712	60.4	$1,241	68.0	$2,406	80.1	$2,840	81.9
State	NA	--	5	0.3	41	1.4	39	1.1
Institution	466	39.6	578	31.7	557	18.5	590	17.0
Total	$1,178		$1,824		$3,004		$3,469	
USC Regional								
Federal	$ 601	81.8	$1.014	85.8	$1,639	88.9	$1,987	88.4
State	NA	--	2	0.2	26	1.4	26	1.1
Institution	134	18.2	166	14.0	178	9.7	236	10.5
Total	$ 735		$1,182		$1,843		$2,249	
4-Yr White Privates								
Federal	$1,881	25.6	$2,846	29.4	$4,766	37.9	$5,599	40.7
State	2,071	28.2	3,164	32.6	3,790	30.1	4,241	30.8
Institution	3,384	46.2	3,677	38.0	4,016	32.0	3,919	28.5
Total	$7,336		$9,687		$12,572		$13,759	
4-Yr Black Privates								
Federal	$3,063	64.3	$4,143	60.6	$6,332	67.0	$7,307	70.2
State	1,278	26.9	2,271	33.2	2,685	28.4	2,633	25.3
Institution	420	8.8	427	6.2	430	4.6	467	4.5
Total	$4,761		$6,841		$9,447		$10,407	
2-Yr Privates								
Federal	$ 210	21.4	$ 470	28.6	$ 963	41.8	$1,231	48.8
State	492	50.2	883	53.8	1,053	45.7	923	36.6
Institution	278	28.4	288	17.6	289	12.5	369	14.6
Total	$ 980		$1,641		$2,305		$2,523	
TEC Centers								
Federal	$1,527	79.7	$3,202	86.9	$5,941	92.3	$7,748	94.0
State	NA	--	1	--	7	0.1	27	0.3
Institution	390	20.3	481	13.1	487	7.6	469	5.7
Total	$1,917		$3,684		$6,435		$8,244	
All Campuses								
Federal	$11,747	49.0	$17,697	53.5	$29,028	61.7	$34,890	65.1
State	3,841	16.0	6,392	19.3	8,325	17.7	8,833	16.5
Institution	8,392	35.0	8,979	27.2	9,713	20.6	9,887	18.4
Total	$23,980		$33,068		$47,066		$53,610	

Table III-12

AVERAGE GENERALLY AVAILABLE AID PER FULL TIME UNDERGRADUATES, BY INSTITUTIONAL TYPE

Type of Institution	1973	1974	1975	1976
4-Yr White Public	$218	$240	$324	$362
Index	(100)	(110)	(149)	(166)
4-Yr Black Public	$551	$793	$1,124	$1,197
Index	(100)	(144)	(204)	(217)
USC Regional Campuses	$423	$536	$805	$909
Index	(100)	(127)	(190)	(215)
4-Yr White Privates	$792	$1,042	$1,346	$1,450
Index	(100)	(132)	(170)	(183)
4-Yr Black Privates	$1,528	$1,937	$2,033	$2,054
Index	(100)	(127)	(133)	(135)
2-Yr Privates	$414	$688	$907	$1,026
Index	(100)	(166)	(219)	(248)
TEC Centers	$136	$209	$252	$409
Index	(100)	(154)	(186)	(301)
All Campuses	$367	$462	$571	$685
Index	(100)	(126)	(156)	(187)

four-year public college students. Per capita aid to students at the predominantly Black four-year private colleges increased by the smallest percentage, 35 percent.

Another way of considering the relative impact of the aid increases is to compare the proportion of average costs met by generally available aid over the study period. These comparisons are displayed in Table III-13.

In 1973, generally available aid resouces met 16.5 percent of the average costs to students. By 1977, generally available aid resources met 26.1 percent of the average costs. Again on this "measure" as on others, students at the predominantly Black four-year public college derived significantly increased benefits from financial aid. But decreasing percentages of the total budgets of students at predominantly Black four-year private colleges were being defrayed by aid resources.

Perhaps more important than the percentage of costs defrayed by generally available aid is the average amount remaining to be paid from student and family resources after aid has been applied to the costs. These data are displayed in Table III-14. Since aid has, in most cases, defayed increasing percentages of average costs, the charges remaining to be paid should have decreased. However, because costs and enrollments increased, the average amounts students and their parents have to pay after aid is applied to costs have generally increased by about 4 percent.

Students at the less-than-four-year institutions have had decreasing amounts to pay after aid is applied. But students at the four-year colleges have paid more for their education after aid is considered. This is especially so for students at the predominantly Black four-year private colleges whose "after aid" costs have increased by 58 percent.

Table III-13

PERCENTAGE OF WEIGHTED AVERAGE STUDENT BUDGETS
DEFRAYED BY AVERAGE PER CAPITA STUDENT AID

Type of Institution	1973	1974	1975	1976
4-Yr White Public	10.0%	10.2%	14.0%	14.2%
4-Yr Black Public	34.5%	46.6%	48.9%	52.0%
USC Regional Campuses	21.6%	24.5%	36.8%	38.1%
4-Yr White Privates	24.1%	28.0%	34.3%	33.2%
4-Yr Black Privates	66.1%	67.2%	66.6%	62.5%
2-Yr Privates	19.5%	28.2%	33.3%	39.8%
TEC Centers	7.4%	11.1%	13.7%	22.1%
All Campuses	16.5%	19.2%	23.8%	26.1%

Table III-14

AVERAGE TOTAL RESIDENT STUDENT BUDGET LESS AVERAGE GENERALLY AVAILABLE AID TO FULL TIME UNDERGRADUATES, BY INSTITUTIONAL TYPE

Type of Institution	1973	1974	1975	1976
4-Yr White Public	$1,940	$2,103	$1,994	$2,187
Index	(100)	(108)	(103)	(113)
4-Yr Black Public	$1,049	$ 907	$1,176	$1,103
Index	(100)	(86)	(112)	(105)
USC Regional Campuses	$1,537	$1,654	$1,385	$1 481
Index	(100)	(108)	(90)	(96)
4-Yr White Privates	$2,504	$2,681	$2,581	$2,918
Index	(100)	(107)	(103)	(117)
4-Yr Black Privates	$ 782	$ 947	$1,019	$1,235
Index	(100)	(121)	(130)	(158)
2-Yr Privates	$1,711	$1,753	$1,822	$1,550
Index	(100)	(102)	(106)	(91)
TEC Centers	$1,704	$1,661	$1,590	$1,441
Index	(100)	(97)	(93)	(85)
All Campuses	$1,865	$1,948	$1,831	$1,940
Index	(100)	(104)	(98)	(104)

It was noted in Chapter II that four-year private colleges' price position in the marketplace of higher education is declining. In 1973, the cost of attending a predominantly White four-year private college in South Carolina was 1.53 times that for attending a South Carolina predominantly White four-year public colleges. By 1976, the cost difference to attend a private college was 1.71 times that of public colleges.

When the costs after financial aid are considered, the price difference is still significant, even though there have been dramatic increases in aid to private college students. In 1973, the "after aid" cost of attending a predominantly White four-year-private college was only 1.29 times that for attending a predominantly White four-year public college. By 1976, the "after aid" costs factor was 1.33. To equalize the costs to a South Carolina family of sending a child to a private four-year college rather than a public four-year college would require $731 dollars per students in financial aid. This amount would represent an additional 50 percent increase in generally available aid tostudents attending predominantly White four-year private colleges.

Summary

During the study period, financial aid to undergraduates at South Carolina postsecondary institutions more than doubled. The largest increases were in the Federal BEOG program, an increase of over $20 million, and in the South Carolina Tuition Grants Program, an increase of over $5 million. In 1976, South Carolina undergraduates received almost $30 million more financial aid than they had in 1973.

Over 78 percent of the increased aid, about $23.1 million, came through the Federal programs. About 17 percent of the net increased

aid was from state-supported programs and the remaining 5 percent came from institutionally-funded programs. In 1973, 49 percent of all generally available aid came from Federal aid programs, 16 percent came from state programs, and 35 percent came from institutional programs.

Grant awards increased by $25.3 million, loans by $2.1 million, and employment awards by $2.2 million. In 1973, 45 percent of all generally available aid awards was in the form of grants, 22 percent was in loans, and 33 percent was in employment awards. By 1976, 67 percent of the aid monies was in grants, 14 percent was in loans, and 19 percent was in employment awards.

Aggregate financial aid increased at the greatest rate at the TEC centers and the USC regional campuses, followed by predominantly Black four-year public college , two-year private colleges, the four-year Black private colleges, the four-year White private collegs, and the four-year White public colleges.

Aggregate available aid to students at less-than-four-year institutions in 1976 was 3.58 times the amount available in 1973. Aid at the four-year colleges doubled during the same period. Aid to public-supported institutions increased by 2.47 times the amount available in 1973. By 1976, aid to private college students was 2.04 times the amount available in 1973. It should be noted that 39 percent of the increase in aid to students at public-supported institutions went to students at TEC centers. Another 14 percent went to students at the four-year Black public college , and 9 percent went to students at the USC regional campuses.

While aggegrate aid more than doubled in the study period, the average aid per full-time student increased by only 87 percent. Because of increased

costs as well as increased enrollments, financial aid resources defrayed only 9 percent more of the average student costs in 1976 than in 1973.

After financial aid resources are applied against costs, students at the less-than-four-year institutions had to pay less for their education in 1976 than in 1977. However, students at four-year colleges had to pay greater "after aid" costs in 1976 than they did in 1973. The "after aid" costs at the predominantly Black four-year colleges increased by the largest percentage rate, 58 percent.

CHAPTER IV

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The period of 1972-73 was highlighted by a surprising and unexpected stability in enrollment trends in South Carolina postsecondary education. About 52 percent of each high school senior went on to further study, their academic aptitude and ability remained stable, and the 24 percent increase experienced by the institutions during the period resulted from increased retention rates, a tendency of students to return to college after a "dropping out" or "stopping out" period, and a 6 percent increase in the number of high school seniors.

Academic interests of the students also remained fairly stable, despite major shifts in vocational demands. College students in larger numbers aspired to some kind of graduate degree, but the only major shift in program interests were evidenced in health sciences, business programs and engineering.

Freshman enrollment at most types of institutions remained stable or decreased slightly after 1975. In that year, 17,517 freshmen enrolled at colleges and in 1977, only 16,417 enrolled. However, in 1977 there were 4.5 percent more full-time undergraduates than in 1975.

With freshman enrollments declined and relative stability experienced in the number of high school seniors entering postsecondary education, it is reasonable to expect undergraduate enrollments to decline or at best

remain stable. The effects of smaller high school graduating classes may be neutralized by increasing numbers of enrollments by women and by racial-ethnic minority groups and by the increasing popularity of continuing education for more advanced age groups.

Over the study period about 71 percent of all full-time undergraduates enrolled at publicly supported institutions. However, within this broad categorization, there were considerable changes. TEC campuses and university branches experienced large gains in their share of total student population. In 1973, 21.6 percent of full-time undergraduates were enrolled at TEC campuses; by 1977 their share had increased to 26.6 percent. In 1973, 24.2 percent of all students attended either technical colleges or university branches, and by 1977, 29.7 percent were enrolled in these colleges.

Black colleges also experienced dramatic enrollment increases--54 percent during the study period. This raised the percentage of all undergraduates who enrolled at black institutions from 8.1 percent in 1973 to 10.0 percent in 1977.

While patterns of enrollment remained relatively stable, costs to the students increased sharply, by 27 percent at public colleges and 39 percent at the private colleges. An exception to the trend was at the TEC campuses where the increase was only 3 percent.

Private colleges faced increasing disadvantages in the price changes since their charges increased at a higher rate than the national average and public college charges increased at a lower rate than the national norm.

In 1973, the average student budget at the predominantly White four-year private colleges was $1,192 more than the average budget at the

predominantly White four-year public colleges. By 1977-78 , the cost differential had increased by 66 percent to $1,975. The cost differential for attendance at the predominantly Black four-year private colleges and the predominantly Black public college grew from $678 to $1,302, or by about 92 percent.

When tuition charges alone are considered the difference between public and private colleges widened just as sharply. The tuition differential at four-year White colleges in 1972 was $1,125; by 1977-78, the difference increased 64 percent to $1,844. In that year a South Carolina resident paid $644 tuition at a public college or $2,488 at a private college (figures are weighted averages).

Data examined in Chapter II indicated that greater increases in tuition at private colleges than at public colleges directly contributed to the larger cost differential. While tuition at public colleges increased by less than 8 percent, tuition at private colleges increased by over 45 percent.

These tuition increases occurred in response to increased expenditures for educational and general budgetary items at the colleges, but with different patterns discernable in the private and public colleges. While private college tuition increased sharply, it increased at a lower rate than educational and general expenses. Apparently these institutions sought to pay for higher costs with revenues from other, non-student-based sources. A major source of increased costs at public colleges was balanced by increased appropriations combined with an 8 percent increase in student fees.

With private college financing dependent on increasing gift revenues (not a viable alternative in the long run) and public colleges seeking

additional state appropriations in an era where higher education is no longer the fair-haired child of most lawmakers, colleges in both sectors seem to be pursuing policies which will be successful only in the short run.

Public colleges might obtain additional future revenues, if they do indeed prove to be needed, by increasing tuition. Students might be willing to pay a proportionate share of increased expenditures to avoid the higher cost of attending a private college.

However, there is undoubtedly some point at which the traditional public-college-bound students, without more financial aid, would be unable to afford the cost of attendance. Assuming that alternative postsecondary opportunities at private colleges were unavailable, these students would likely drop out of college, defer starting a college education, or forego educational plans entirely. All three actions would result in a failure to develop human resources in South Carolina.

If legislative appropriations increase and public college tuitions increase gradually (as they have for the past few years), and if private college tuitions continue to increase at the present rate, the result will be a dramatic decrease in enrollment in the private colleges as students find themselves unwilling or unable to pay the higher cost differential. It is likely that this situation would have pertained during the study period except for the millions of additional dollars of student aid which became available.

In fact, there is considerable evidence (Chapter I) to indicate that the widening of the tuition differential has begun. Middle-income students became more likely to enroll at four-year public colleges than at private colleges during the study period.

Low- and middle-income students became slightly more likely to enroll at USC regional campuses or private two-year colleges between 1973 and 1977. These students would have qualified for some aid at most institutions. The "after-aid" cost at these two types of institutions decreased over the study period while the "after-aid" cost increased at other college types (See Chapter III).

The evidence suggests that South Carolina students' choices were affected by cost factors. The evidence also suggests that, given no major change in or intervention by public policy, substantial shifts in enrollment between public and private institutions and between four-year and two-year institutions are likely to occur.

Since major shifts in enrollment patterns did not occur during the study period, it is reasonable to look for factors which account for the relative stability. Probably the most important factor was the significant increases in financial aid available to students at the various types of institutions.

During the study period, generally available aid (that aid which is readily available and is based on financial need) more than doubled in the state, from approximately $24 million to over $54 million. Between 1974 and 1976, generally available aid increased by 62 percent. Furthermore, the greatest increases were at the lower-cost institutions: the TEC campuses, the USC regional campuses, the two-year private colleges, and the predominantly Black four-year public college .

Much of the increase in available aid, 68 percent, came through increased availability of Federal Basic Grant awards, which increased in South Carolina from $747,000 in 1973 to over $20.8 million in 1976. Awards from this program probably partially accounted for the increased

enrollment of students at the lower-cost, less-than-four-year institutions. This is because these grants have kept "after-aid" cost increases at a minimum at these institutions.

Table IV-1 shows that the weighted average charges after aggregate BEOG awards were subtracted increased by 19 to 25 percent. However, "after BEOG" charges at the two-year campuses and the TEC campuses remained quite stable, or actually decreased. This factor undoubtedly contributed to the greater rates of increase in enrollment at these institutions than at four-year colleges.

Because the "after BEOG" charges at four-year public colleges and private colleges grew at approximately the same rates over the study period, it is unlikely that BEOG awards have any substantial effect on the distribution of students among these types of institutions. The awards acted to keep the price differential among these institutions at a relatively stable level. Increased awards from the BEOG program merely compensated for increased costs at four-year institutions in about the same proportion.

Aggregate available aid from the three Federal campus-based programs increased by 33 percent over the study period. About one-third of this net increase was made available to TEC students, to public college students, and to private college students. Aggregate aid from these program sources, aid for public college students increased by about 28 percent, for private college students by 23 percent, and for TEC students by 81 percent.

As with the BEOG grants, awards from the Federal campus-based programs helped to reduce the "after-aid" costs to the student more sharply at the less-than-four-year institutions. Table IV-2 displays costs after BEOG awards and awards from the SEOG, the CWSP, and the NDSL are considered.

Table IV-1

AVERAGE EDUCATIONAL COSTS AFTER BEOG AWARDS
BY INSTITUTIONAL TYPE, 1972-1976

Type of Institution	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
4-Yr White Public	$2,026	$2,153	$2,308	$2,235	$2,430
Index	(100)	(106)	(114)	(110)	(120)
4-Yr Black Public	$1,400	$1,572	$1,477	$1,784	$1,671
Index	(100)	(112)	(106)	(127)	(119)
USC Regional Campuses	$1,954	$1,934	$2,027	$1,818	$1,905
Index	(100)	(99)	(104)	(93)	(97)
4-Yr White Private	$3,218	$3,285	$3,621	$3,660	$4,029
Index	(100)	(102)	(113)	(114)	(125)
4-Yr Black Private	$2,078	$2,268	$2,551	$2,424	$2,516
Index	(100)	(109)	(123(	(117)	(121)
2-Yr Private	$2,087	$2,110	$2,304	$2,408	$2,138
Index	(100)	(101)	(110)	(115)	(102)
TEC Centers	$1,750	$1,825	$1,777	$1,694	$1,584
Index	(100)	(104)	(101)	(97)	(91)

Table IV-2

AVERAGE EDUCATIONAL COSTS AFTER BEOG AND FEDERAL CAMPUS-BASED AID PROGRAM AWARDS, BY INSTITUTIONAL TYPE, 1972-76

Type of Institution	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
4-Yr White Public	$1,947	$2,075	$2,233	$2,162	$2,344
Index	(100)	(107)	(115)	(111)	(121)
4-Yr Black Public	$1,138	$1,300	$1,184	$1,421	$1,334
Index	(100)	(114)	(104)	(124)	(117)
USC Regional Campuses	$1,954	$1,636	$1,747	$1,491	$1,597
Index	(100)	(84)	(89)	(76)	(82)
4-Yr White Private	$3,004	$3,114	$3,437	$3,436	$3,793
Index	(100)	(104)	(114)	(114)	(126)
4-Yr Black Private	$1,102	$1,338	$1,720	$1,695	$1,853
Index	(100)	(121)	(152)	(154)	(168)
2-Yr Private	$2,016	$1,920	$2,044	$2,356	$2,087
Index	(100)	(95)	(101)	(117)	(104)
TEC Centers	$1,750	$1,840	$1,870	$1,842	$1,850
Index	(100)	(103)	(101)	(96)	(87)

These "after-aid" charges increased more at four-year private colleges than at four-year public colleges. This is especially true at the predominantly Black four-year private colleges where "after-aid" charges increased by about 68 percent. While aid available from the four Federal programs increased from $3.5 million in 1972 to $7.3 million in 1976 at these colleges, enrollment at Black four-year private colleges increased by 64 percent and charges increased by 73 percent, thereby absorbing significant amounts of the increases in available aid. Thus, students found paying for college in 1976 more difficult than in 1972, despite increases in available Federal aid. This trend leads to the speculation that, in the near future, enrollment at these colleges may sharply decline unless more aid is made available to their students.

The South Carolina Tuition Grants program contributed substantially to the stability of private college enrollments. Grants from this program increased from $3.8 million in 1973 to $9.5 million in 1977-78. Without the grants, "after-aid" costs at predominantly White four-year colleges would have increased by 23 percent rather than the actual 17 percent increase between 1973 and 1976 (See TableA-32).

Instead of a 9 percent decrease in "after-aid" charges at the two-year private colleges between 1973 and 1976, charges without the Tuition Grants would have remained stable. Without the grants, the "after-aid" charges at the predominantly Black four-year private colleges would have been 41 percent higher in 1976. Without the aid, enrollment at these colleges would surely not have increased.

Distribution of all generally available aid, shifts in enrollment, and the increase in charges were analyzed for the several institutional types for the study period. The data indicated that average "after-aid"

charges decreased at the less-than-four-year institutions, increased slightly at the Black four-year public institution , increased significantly at the predominantly White four-year public and private colleges, and increased sharply at the predominantly Black four-year private colleges.

Average "after-aid" charges at the four-year private colleges increased by 13 percent over the study period and by 12 percent at the four-year public colleges. These "after-aid" charges at the two-year institutions decreased by 14 percent. Given this pattern, it is not surprising that enrollment distribution among the four-year colleges remained somewhat stable and enrollments at the less-than-four-year institutions increased.

Predictions

The conditions and trends described in this report provide the basis for predictions of the future, provided no major changes in public policies are made.

It seems likely that the following conditions in higher education will exist within the next several years.

(1) The proportion of high school seniors who participate in postsecondary education will remain fairly constant, but will probably include larger numbers of women and more racial-ethnic minority group members.

(2) Although the numbers will remain fairly stable, the distribution of students among the various types of colleges will likely change dramatically. Since charges at the private colleges are likely to increase more rapidly than those at the public colleges and since middle-income students are increasingly likely to choose public colleges,

enrollment at private colleges will decline. (This condition would likely have occurred during the study period except for the large injections of new student financial aid which became available).

(3) Faced with larger enrollment, the state-supported colleges will have to seek much larger legislative appropriations to pay for additional costs. If these appropriations are not forthcoming, the public colleges may be forced to raise tuitions substantially or to limit their enrollment to alleviate their financial problems.

(4) As enrollment at private colleges decreases, the costs per student will increase in the short run until the number of faculty members, administrators, and services to students can be reduced. The quality of education at the private colleges may be expected to decline at least to the point where new, smaller enrollments are accommodated. Some colleges that are not able to adjust financially to lower enrollments may have to close their doors, thus reducing the diverse educational opportunities available to South Carolinians.

(5) Minority students who wish to attend predominantly Black private colleges may find financing education increasingly difficult in view of higher costs and "after-aid" charges. This may severely restrict the access of minority students to a college education in South Carolina.

(6) Only two groups of students may be able to afford private colleges: first, those with poverty-level family income, whose educational charges are almost totally defrayed with financial aid; second, those from very affluent families. It is unlikely that students of these two groups will be of sufficient number to maintain stable enrollment at the private colleges. Furthermore, having enrollment comprised only of the poor and the affluent would create severe educational and social problems for the private colleges.

(7) As charges at the four-year colleges increase (at the public colleges in an effort to meet operating and capital costs generated by increased enrollment and at the private colleges in an effort to meet higher short run per student costs generated by reduced enrollment), an increasing proportion of lower-income and middle-income students are likely to enroll at two-year institutions. In the short run, this may help these institutions as their enrollment increases. However, increased enrollment of students in two-year institutions may eventually cause four-year colleges to have to raise their tuition sharply to provide educational and general services to more students if legislative appropriations or gifts and grants are insufficient to support larger enrollment. Furthermore, increasing enrollment in two-year programs without the financial feasibility of transferring to four-year colleges for advanced training may not adequately meet the educational and human resources needs of the state.

If trends observed during the study period are extended into the future, it appears that the more affluent, higher ability students will attend the four-year public colleges in increasing numbers; the less affluent students at various ability levels will select the two-year institutions and the private colleges will enroll mainly poverty level and very affluent students. In short, there will be reduced educational access for most students and reduced educational choices for virtually all students.

TABLE A-1

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF FIRST-TIME, FULL-TIME
FRESHMEN ENROLLMENTS BY INSTITUTIONAL TYPES

Type of Institution	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
4-year White Publics	7,367	8,351	9,027	9,665	8,703	8,854
Percentage	51.8%	56.9%	56.9%	55.2%	53.3%	53.9%
4-year Black Publics	556	616	644	743	784	785
Percentage	3.9%	4.2%	4.1%	4.2%	4.8%	4.8%
USC Regional Campuses	929	799	868	1,074	1,081	1,078
Percentage	6.5%	5.4%	5.5%	6.1%	6.6%	6.6%
4-year White Privates	2,983	2,665	2,609	2,863	2,652	2,784
Percentage	20.9%	18.2%	16.4%	16.3%	16.2%	16.9%
4-year Black Privates	1,141	928	1,366	1,778	1,773	1,608
Percentage	8.0%	6.3%	8.6%	10.2%	10.9%	9.8%
2-year Privates	1,267	1,315	1,350	1,394	1,331	1,308
Percentage	8.9%	9.0%	8.5%	8.0%	8.2%	8.0%
All Colleges	14,243	14,674	15,864	17,517	16,324	16,417
Percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Index	97	100	108	119	111	112

Source: HEGIS Reports, Opening Fall Enrollments, 1972 and subsequent years.

TABLE A-2

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SENIOR SAT TEST-TAKERS
BY GENDER AND RACIAL-ETHNIC GROUPS, 1972 TO 1976

Sex, Race	1972		1973		1974		1975		1976	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Male	8,635	48.0%	8,169	46.2%	8,483	45.4%	8,745	45.5%	8,403	44.3%
(Index)	(106)		(100)		(104)		(107)		(103)	
Female	9,342	52.0%	9,523	53.8%	10,199	54.6%	10,466	54.5%	10,570	55.7%
(Index)	(98)		(100)		(107)		(110)		(111)	
	17,977	100.0%	17,692	100.0%	18,682	100.0%	19,211	100.0%	18,973	100.0%
White	13,663	76.0%	13,446	76.0%	14,198	76.0%	14,216	74.0%	13,850	73.0%
(Index)	(101)		(100)		(105)		(106)		(103)	
Black	4,134	22.0%	3,893	22.0%	4,297	23.0%	4,611	24.0%	4,743	25.0
(Index)	(106)		(100)		(110)		(118)		(122)	
Other	180	2.0%	353	2.0%	187	1.0%	384	2.0%	380	2.0%
(Index)	(51)		(100)		(53)		(109)		(108)	
	17,977	100.0%	17,692	100.0$	18,682	100.0%	19,211	100.0%	18,973	100.0%
	(102)		(100)		(106)		(109)		(107)	

Source: South Carolina College Bound Seniors, 1973
New York: College Entrance Examination Board, 1973 and summary reports for subsequent years.

TABLE A-3

MEAN SAT-VERBAL AND SAT-MATHEMATICS SCORES, MEAN HIGH SCHOOL GRADE POINT AVERAGES OF SENIOR SAT TEST-TAKERS, 1972 TO 1976

Males	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
SAT-Verbal	396	400	388	382	382
SAT-Math	441	442	432	430	433
H. S. GPA's	2.87	2.92	2.95	2.99	2.97

Females	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
SAT-Verbal	391	388	377	372	369
SAT-Math	409	407	395	388	388
H.S. GPA's	3.12	3.12	3.11	3.14	3.11

Source: See Table A-2.

TABLE A-4

EDUCATIONAL GOALS OF SENIOR SAT TEST-TAKERS
BY STUDENT GENDER, 1972 TO 1976

Males	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
2-year Training Program	4 %	5 %	5 %	5 %	5 %
Associate in Arts	2	1	2	1	1
BA or BS Degree	31	31	32	31	33
MA or MS Degree	15	15	18	18	19
MD, PhD, Prof'l Degree	18	18	18	18	17
Undecided	30	30	25	26	24

Females	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
2-year Training Program	9 %	9 %	9 %	8 %	7 %
Associate in Arts	4	4	4	4	4
BA or BS Degree	35	31	32	30	29
MA or MS Degree	16	17	18	20	19
MD, PhD, Prof'l Degree	8	10	9	11	11
Undecided	29	30	28	28	28

Source: See Table A-2

TABLE A-5

STUDENT-REPORTED FAMILY INCOMES OF SAT TEST-TAKERS

Family Income	1972 No.	1972 Pct.	1973 No.	1973 Pct.	1974 No.	1974 Pct.	1975 No.	1975 Pct.	1976 No.	1976 Pct.
Less than $6,000	3,613	20.1%	3,185	18.0%	3,195	17.1%	3,477	18.1%	3,017	15.9%
$6,000 to $8,999	3,092	17.2	2,689	15.2	2,410	12.9	2,536	13.2	2,4[illegible]6	12.9
$9,000 to $11,999	3,416	19.0	2,972	16.8	2,877	15.4	2,593	13.5	2,542	13.4
$12,000 to $14,999	2,822	15.7	2,424	13.7	2,746	14.7	2,651	13.8	2,523	13.3
$15,000 to $19,999	2,211	12.3	2,919	16.5	3,251	17.4	3,227	16.8	3,339	17.6
$20,000 to 29,999	2,031	11.3	2,654	15.0	2,952	15.8	3,362	17.5	3,415	18.0
$30,000 and Above	792	4.4	849	4.8	1,251	6.7	1,365	7.1	1,689	8.9
	17,977	100.0%	17,692	100.0%	18,682	100.0%	19,211	100.0%	18,973	100.0%
Approx. Mean	$12,924		$14,402		$15,209		$15,763		$16,500	
Approx. Median	$11,005		$12,000		$12,939		$13,130		$13,759	

Source: See Table A-2

TABLE A-6

ESTIMATED FAMILY INCOME DISTRIBUTION OF FIRST-TIME FULL-TIME FRESHMEN AT FOUR-YEAR WHITE PUBLIC COLLEGES

Family Income	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Less than $6,000	7.2 %	5.6%	5.7%	6.0%	6.8%
$6,000 to $8,999	9.1	8.5	6.4	6.5	6.1
$9,000 to $11,999	16.3	14.1	13.2	12.8	10.1
$12,000 to $14,999	18.2	16.8	15.7	13.3	12.0
$15,000 to $19,999	18.8	19.0	18.7	18.0	16.5
$20,000 to 29,999	17.2	20.9	24.1	24.7	25.1
$30,000 and Above	13.2	15.1	16.2	18.7	23.4
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Median	$14,868	$16,315	$17,406	$18,167	$19,545
Index	91	100	107	111	120

Source: See Text.

TABLE A-7

ESTIMATED FAMILY INCOME DISTRIBUTION OF FIRST-TIME FULL-TIME FRESHMEN AT FOUR-YEAR BLACK PUBLIC COLLEGES

Family Income	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Less than $6,000	70.4%	63.2%	60.0%	52.1%	44.5%
$6,000 to $8,999	18.8	21.1	22.4	23.0	23.0
$9,000 to $11,999	6.9	8.0	9.6	13.2	14.8
$12,000 to $14,999	2.0	3.4	3.1	3.7	6.4
$15,000 to $19,999	0.6	1.4	2.0	3.1	4.2
$20,000 to $29,999	0.8	1.9	1.9	3.0	4.5
$30,000 and Above	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.9	2.6
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Median	$4,261	$4,747	$5,000	$5,758	$6,741
Index	90	100	105	121	142

Source: See Text

TABLE A-8

ESTIMATED FAMILY INCOME DISTRIBUTION OF FIRST-TIME FULL-TIME FRESHMEN AT USC REGIONAL CAMPUSES

Family Income	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Less than $6,000	27.5%	24.9%	22.5%	18.3%	18.0%
$6,000 to $8,999	21.5	17.7	14.6	15.2	14.9
$9,000 to $11,999	19.4	18.9	18.4	18.5	18.7
$12,000 to $14,999	16.6	17.0	17.4	22.8	23.0
$15,000 to $19,999	7.9	8.1	8.3	8.5	9.8
$20,000 to $29,999	5.0	9.1	14.0	12.1	11.2
$30,000 and Above	2.1	4.3	4.8	4.6	4.4
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Median	$9,155	$10,175	$11,103	$11,676	$11,743
Index	90	100	109	115	115

Source: See Text.

TABLE A-9

ESTIMATED FAMILY INCOME DISTRIBUTION OF FIRST-TIME
FULL-TIME FRESHMEN AT FOUR-YEAR WHITE PRIVATE COLLEGES

Family Income	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Less than $6,000	3.9%	4.3%	4.6%	4.8%	5.0%
$6,000 to $8,999	6.2	5.9	5.5	5.0	4.4
$9,000 to $11,999	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.0	7.3
$12,000 to $14,999	12.2	11.7	9.6	9.3	8.7
$15,000 to $19,999	13.9	13.9	14.7	14.0	13.8
$20,000 to $29,999	24.9	21.8	25.1	24.1	24.0
$30,000 and Above	29.1	32.6	30.7	33.8	36.8
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Median	$21,606	$22,018	$22,311	$23,278	$24,500
Index	98	100	101	106	111

Source: See Text.

TABLE A-10

ESTIMATED FAMILY INCOME DISTRIBUTION OF FIRST-TIME
FULL-TIME FRESHMEN AT FOUR-YEAR BLACK PRIVATE COLLEGES

Family Income	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Less than $6,000	73.9%	71.4%	60.1%	53.6%	55.2%
$6,000 to $8,999	16.0	16.4	21.2	24.9	20.9
$9,000 to $11,999	4.0	4.5	8.9	9.4	10.2
$12,000 to $14,999	2.0	3.0	5.0	4.8	8.0
$15,000 to $19,999	1.5	2.0	2.3	3.7	2.2
$20,000 to $29,999	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0
$30,000 and Above	0.7	0.7	0.4	1.6	1.5
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Median	$4,059	$4,201	$4,992	$5,597	$5,435
Index	97	100	119	133	129

Source: See Text.

TABLE A-11

ESTIMATED FAMILY INCOME DISTRIBUTION OF FIRST-TIME FULL-TIME FRESHMEN AT TWO-YEAR WHITE PRIVATE COLLEGES

Family Income	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Less than $6,000	23.0%	22.9%	18.5%	15.5%	15.2%
$6,000 to $8,999	15.0	14.6	13.8	13.0	11.8
$9,000 to $11,999	21.2	24.8	21.1	23.8	28.8
$12,000 to $14,999	19.0	13.6	17.6	15.2	13.3
$15,000 to $19,999	9.3	10.1	12.4	14.3	14.0
$20,000 to $29,999	6.5	7.2	8.9	13.0	15.6
$30,000 and Above	6.0	6.8	7.7	5.2	1.3
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Median	$10,698	$10,512	$11,517	$11,710	$11,396
Index	102	100	110	111	108

Source: See Text.

TABLE A-12

PERCENTAGES OF ALL FIRST-TIME FULL-TIME FRESHMEN ENROLLED AT PUBLIC COLLEGES, BY TYPES AND FAMILY INCOME INTERVALS

Type of Institution Family Income	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
4-year White Public	51.8%	56.9%	56.9%	55.2%	53.3%
Less than $9,000	30.3	32.6	29.1	28.7	28.6
$9,000 to $11,999	59.3	58.7	57.4	54.0	45.1
$12,000 to $19,999	67.5	70.2	69.0	65.1	61.0
$20,000 and Above	54.5	62.8	65.8	65.7	66.0
4-year Black Public	3.9%	4.2%	4.1%	4.2%	4.8%
Less than $9,000	12.5	14.3	14.1	13.3	13.2
$9,000 to $11,999	1.9	2.4	3.0	4.3	5.9
$12,000 to $19,999	0.3	0.7	0.7	1.1	2.0
$20,000 and Above	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.9
USC Regional Campuses	6.5%	5.4%	5.5%	6.1%	6.6%
Less than $9,000	12.1	13.6	11.6	9.5	9.0
$9,000 to $11,999	8.9	7.5	7.7	8.7	10.2
$12,000 to $19,999	3.0	4.7	5.0	7.2	8.6
$20,000 and Above	1.6	2.2	2.9	2.8	2.6

Source: See Text.

TABLE A-13

PERCENTAGES OF ALL FIRST-TIME FULL-TIME FRESHMEN ENROLLED AT PRIVATE COLLEGES, BY TYPES AND FAMILY INCOME INTERVALS

Type of Institution Family Income	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
4-year White Privates	20.9%	18.2%	16.4%	16.3%	16.2%
Less than $9,000	7.7	7.5	7.0	6.7	6.5
$9,000 to $11,999	14.4	13.0	12.3	11.2	10.3
$12,000 to $19,999	19.3	16.0	14.1	14.4	15.2
$20,000 and Above	39.2	30.3	26.4	26.0	26.1
4-year Black Privates	8.0%	6.3%	8.6%	10.2%	10.9%
Less than $9,000	25.9	22.6	29.6	33.2	33.8
$9,000 to $11,999	2.3	2.1	5.9	7.3	9.1
$12,000 to $19,999	1.0	1.1	2.2	3.3	4.4
$20,000 and Above	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.0
2-year White Privates	8.9%	9.0%	8.5%	8.0%	8.2%
Less than $9,000	12.1	13.6	11.6	9.5	9.0
$9,000 to $11,999	13.3	16.3	13.7	14.5	19.4
$12,000 to $19,999	8.9	7.3	9.0	8.9	8.8
$20,000 and Above	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.0	3.4

Source: See Text.

TABLE A-14

ESTIMATED FAMILY INCOME DISTRIBUTIONS OF FIRST-TIME FULL-TIME FRESHMEN AT FOUR-YEAR WHITE PUBLIC COLLEGES

Family Income	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Less than $6,000	530	468	515	580	602
Index	(113)	(100)	(110)	(124)	(129)
$6,000 to $8,999	670	710	577	628	540
Index	(94)	(100)	(81)	(88)	(76)
$9,000 to $11,999	1,200	1,177	1,192	1,237	894
Index	(102)	(100)	(101)	(105)	(76)
$12,000 to $14,999	1,341	1,403	1,417	1,285	1,062
Index	(96)	(100)	(101)	(92)	(76)
$15,000 to $19,999	1,385	1,587	1,688	1,740	1,461
Index	(87)	(100)	(106)	(110)	(92)
$20,000 to $29,999	1,267	1,745	2,175	2,387	2,222
Index	(73)	(100)	(125)	(137)	(127)
$30,000 and Above	974	1,261	1,463	1,808	2,073
Index	(77)	(100)	(116)	(143)	(164)
Total	7,367	8,351	9,027	9,665	8,703
Index	(88)	(100)	(108)	(116)	(104)

Source: See Text.

TABLE A-15

ESTIMATED FAMILY INCOME DISTRIBUTIONS OF FIRST-TIME FULL-TIME FRESHMEN AT FOUR-YEAR WHITE PRIVATE COLLEGES

Family Income	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Less than $6,000	116	115	120	137	132
Index	(101)	(100)	(104)	(119)	(115)
$6,000 to $8,999	185	157	143	143	117
Index	(118)	(100)	(91)	(91)	(75)
$9,000 to $11,999	292	261	256	258	194
Index	(112)	(100)	(98)	(99)	(74)
$12,000 to $14,999	364	312	250	266	231
Index	(117)	(100)	(80)	(85)	(74)
$15,000 to $19,999	415	370	384	401	366
Index	(112)	(100)	(104)	(108)	(99)
$20,000 to $29,999	743	581	655	690	636
Index	(128)	(100)	(113)	(119)	(109)
$30,000 and Above	868	869	801	968	976
Index	(100)	(100)	(92)	(111)	(112)
Total	2,983	2,665	2,609	2,863	2,652
Index	(112)	(100)	(98)	(107)	(99)

Source: See Text.

TABLE A-16

PERCENTAGES OF FIRST-TIME FULL-TIME FRESHMEN ENROLLED AT
FOUR-YEAR WHITE PRIVATE COLLEGES AS A PERCENT OF FRESHMEN AT ALL FOUR-YEAR WHITE COLLEGES

Family Income	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Less than $6,000	17.9%	19.7%	18.9%	19.1%	18.8%
Index	(91)	(100)	(96)	(97)	(95)
$6,000 to $8,999	21.6%	16.5%	19.9%	18.5%	18.4%
Index	(131)	(100)	(121)	(112)	(112)
$9,000 to $11,999	19.6%	18.2%	17.7%	17.3%	18.5%
Index	(108)	(100)	(97)	(95)	(102)
$12,000 to $14,999	27.1%	18.2%	15.0%	17.2%	18.6%
Index	(149)	(100)	(82)	(95)	(102)
$15,000 to $19,999	20.2%	18.9%	18.5%	18.7%	20.8%
Index	(107)	(100)	(98)	(99)	(110)
$20,000 to $29,999	19.7%	24.9%	23.1%	22.4%	23.1%
Index	(79)	(100)	(93)	(90)	(93)
$30,000 and Above	47.1%	40.8%	35.4%	34.9%	33.1%
Index	(115)	(100)	(87)	(86)	(81)
Total	28.8%	24.2%	22.4%	22.9%	23.9%
Index	(119)	(100)	(93)	(95)	(99)

Source: See Text.

TABLE A-17

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF FULL-TIME UNDERGRADUATES
BY INSTITUTIONAL TYPE

Type of Institution	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
4-year White Publics	29,192	32,509	34,275	35,405	35,779	37,047
Percentage	59.8%	63.6%	63.5%	62.2%	61.5%	62.3%
4-year Black Public	1,920	2,136	2,300	2,672	2,899	2,995
Percentage	3.9%	4.2%	4.3%	4.7%	5.0%	5.0%
USC Regional Campuses	1,825	1,735	2,204	2,289	2,473	2,495
Percentage	3.7%	3.4%	4.1%	4.0%	4.3%	4.2%
4-year White Privates	10,029	9,254	9,295	9,340	9,488	9,442
Percentage	20.5%	18.1%	17.2%	16.4%	16.3%	15.9%
4-year Black Privates	3,541	3,116	3,531	4,646	5,055	5,096
Percentage	7.2%	6.1%	6.5%	8.2%	8.7%	8.6%
2-year Privates	2,368	2,367	2,385	2,540	2,459	2,384
Percentage	4.8%	4.6%	4.4%	4.5%	4.2%	4.0%
All Colleges	48,875	51,117	53,990	56,892	58,153	59,459
Percentage	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Index	(96)	(100)	(106)	(111)	(114)	(116)

Source: HEGIS Reports, Opening Fall Enrollments, 1972 and Subsequent Years.

TABLE A-18

PART-TIME UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENTS
BY INSTITUTIONAL TYPE

Type of Institution	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
4-year White Publics	2,177	6,051	7,352	7,327	6,985	7,402
Index	(36)	(100)	(122)	(121)	(115)	(122)
4-year Black Public	217	60	70	72	29	173
Index	(360)	(100)	(117)	(120)	(48)	(288)
USC Regional Campuses	646	869	1,063	1,731	1,057	1,257
Index	(74)	(100)	(122)	(199)	(122)	(145)
4-year White Privates	1,204	1,228	1,376	1,872	1,743	1,878
Index	(98)	(100)	(112)	(152)	(142)	(153)
4-year Black Privates	50	37	51	38	41	37
Index	(135)	(100)	(138)	(103)	(111)	(100)
2-year Privates	196	446	389	428	436	444
Index	(44)	(100)	(87)	(96)	(98)	(99)
TEC Centers	12,085	4,953	7,230	11,009	12,442	13,520
Index	(244)	(100)	(146)	(222)	(251)	(273)
All Campuses	16,575	13,644	17,531	22,477	22,733	24,711
Index	(121)	(100)	(128)	(165)	(167)	(181)

Source: See Table A-17

TABLE A-19

PERCENTAGE OF UNDERGRADUATES ENROLLED PART-TIME
BY INSTITUTIONAL TYPE

Type of Institution	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
4-year White Publics	6.9%	15.7%	17.7%	17.1%	16.3%	16.7%
4-year Black Public	10.2	2.7	2.9	2.6	0.9	5.5
USC Regional Campuses	26.1	33.4	32.5	43.1	29.9	33.5
4-year White Privates	10.7	11.7	12.9	16.7	15.5	16.6
4-year Black Privates	1.4	1.2	1.4	0.8	0.4	0.7
2-year Privates	7.6	15.9	14.0	14.4	15.1	15.7
TEC Centers	56.9	26.0	29.1	30.1	38.2	38.6
All Campuses	22.2	17.3	19.7	21.4	22.5	23.4

Source: See Table A-17.

TABLE A-20

WEIGHTED AVERAGE TUITION BY INSTITUTIONAL TYPE, 1972-1977

Type of Institution	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
4-year White Public	$ 605	$ 577	$ 581	$ 614	$ 619	$ 644
Index	(105)	(100)	(101)	(106)	(107)	(112)
4-year Black Public	$ 480	$ 480	$ 480	$ 500	$ 500	$ 520
Index	(100)	(100)	(100)	(104)	(104)	(108)
USC Regional Campuses	$ 570	$ 570	$ 584	$ 570	$ 570	$ 570
Index	(100)	(100)	(102)	(100)	(100)	(100)
4-year White Private	$1,730	$1,817	$1,897	$2,091	$2,329	$2,488
Index	(95)	(100)	(104)	(115)	(128)	(137)
4-year Black Private	$1,141	$1,282	$1,336	$1,376	$1,515	$1,730
Index	(89)	(100)	(104)	(107)	(118)	(135)
2-year Private	$ 800	$ 940	$1,047	$1,080	$1,253	$1,268
Index	(86)	(100)	(111)	(115)	(133)	(135)
TEC Centers	$ 221	$ 237	$ 267	$ 239	$ 251	$ 301
Index	(93)	(100)	(113)	(101)	(106)	(127)

TABLE A-21

STATE APPROPRIATIONS AS A PERCENTAGE OF EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL EXPENDITURES BY INSTITUTIONAL TYPE, 1972-1976

Type of Institution	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
4-year White Public	61.3%	65.9%	71.8%	70.3%	70.0%
4-year Black Public	68.6	71.9	56.8	63.5	62.5
USC Regional Campuses	48.0	58.1	54.6	52.7	35.4
TEC Centers	61.5	68.9	49.3	48.8	46.4

Table A-22

AGGREGATE AVAILABLE AID TO UNDERGRADUATES FROM
THE NATIONAL DIRECT STUDENT LOAN PROGRAM
BY INSTITUTIONAL TYPE
(Amounts in $1,000's)

Type of Institution	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
4-Yr White Publics	$1,221	$ 977	$1,077	$1,193	$1,205	$1,770
Index	(125)	(100)	(110)	(122)	(123)	(181)
4-Yr Black Public	$ 150	$ 152	$ 186	$ 268	$ 243	$ 227
Index	(99)	(100)	(122)	(176)	(160)	(149)
USC Regional Campuses	N.A.	$ 212	$ 263	$ 318	$ 266	$ 294
Index	N.A.	(100)	(124)	(150)	(125)	(139)
4-Yr White Privates	$1,243	$ 917	$1,063	$1,290	$1,328	$1,559
Index	(136)	(100)	(116)	(141)	(145)	(170)
4-Yr Black Privates	$ 638	$ 397	$ 570	$ 519	$ 449	$ 499
Index	(161)	(100)	(144)	(131)	(113)	(126)
2-Yr Privates	$ 64	$ 95	$ 87	$ 75	$ 59	$ 109
Index	(67)	(100)	(92)	(79)	(62)	(115)
TEC Centers	$ 68	$ 136	$ 206	$ 224	$ 163	$ 262
Index	(50)	(100)	(151)	(165)	(120)	(193)
All Campuses	$3,384	$2,886	$3,452	$3,887	$3,713	$4,720
Index	(117)	(100)	(120)	(135)	(129)	(164)

Table A-23

AGGREGATE AVAILABLE AID TO UNDERGRADUATES FROM
THE COLLEGE WORK-STUDY PROGRAM
BY INSTITUTIONAL TYPE
(Amounts in $1,000's)

Type of Institution	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
4-Yr White Publics	$ 854	$1,327	$1,266	$1,562	$1,525	$1,171
Index	(64)	(100)	(95)	(118)	(115)	(88)
4-Yr Black Public	$ 231	$ 232	$ 243	$ 302	$ 431	$ 320
Index	(100)	(100)	(105)	(130)	(186)	(138)
USC Regional Campuses	N.A.	$ 256	$ 302	$ 405	$ 480	$ 568
Index	N.A.	(100)	(118)	(158)	(188)	(222)
4-Yr White Privates	$ 599	$ 422	$ 400	$ 513	$ 609	$ 652
Index	(142)	(100)	(95)	(122)	(144)	(155)
4-Yr Black Privates	$1,831	$1,654	$1,549	$2,052	$1,820	$2,068
Index	(110)	(100)	(94)	(124)	(110)	(125)
2-Yr Privates	$ 70	$ 39	$ 32	$ 39	$ 45	$ 58
Index	(179)	(100)	(82)	(100)	(115)	(149)
TEC Centers	$ 476	$ 955	$1,094	$1,524	$1,697	$1,759
Index	(50)	(100)	(115)	(160)	(178)	(184)
All Campuses	$4,061	$4,885	$4,886	$6,397	$6,607	$6,596
Index	(83)	(100)	(100)	(131)	(135)	(135

Table A-24

AGGREGATE AVAILABLE AID TO UNDERGRADUATES FROM
THE SUPPLEMENTAL EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY GRANT PROGRAM
BY INSTITUTIONAL TYPE
(Amounts in $1,000's)

Type of Institution	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
4-Yr White Publics	$ 242	$ 249	$ 237	$ 223	$ 221	$ 191
Index	(97)	(100)	(95)	(90)	(89)	(77)
4-Yr Black Public	$ 123	$ 197	$ 244	$ 402	$ 304	$ 583
Index	(62)	(100)	(124)	(204)	(154)	(296)
USC Regional Campuses	N.A.	$ 49	$ 53	$ 27	$ 16	$ 15
Index	N.A.	(100)	(108)	(55)	(33)	(31)
4-Yr White Privates	$ 306	$ 240	$ 250	$ 288	$ 305	$ 394
Index	(128)	(100)	(104)	(120)	(127)	(164)
4-Yr Black Privates	$ 987	$ 849	$ 817	$ 804	$ 727	$ 819
Index	(116)	(100)	(96)	(95)	(86)	(96)
2-Yr Privates	$ 34	$ 26	$ 13	$ 18	$ 22	$ 25
Index	(131)	(100)	(50)	(69)	(85)	(96)
TEC Centers	$ 106	$ 214	$ 254	$ 379	$ 504	$ 461
Index	(50)	(100)	(120)	(177)	(236)	(215)
All Campuses	$1,798	$1,824	$1,868	$2,141	$2,099	$2,488
Index	(99)	(100)	(102)	(117)	(115)	(136)

Table A-25

AGGREGATE AVAILABLE AID TO UNDERGRADUATES FROM THREE FEDERAL CAMPUS BASED PROGRAMS AT PUBLIC COLLEGES
(Amounts in $1,000's)

Type of Institution	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
4-Yr White Publics					
College A	$ 48	$ 40	$ 56	$ 70	$ 89
College B	175	187	259	308	336
College C	317	315	327	293	300
College D	150	135	161	143	165
College E	151	154	203	202	204
College F	43	119	124	67	77
College G	1,241	1,318	1,479	1,485	1,549
College H	428	312	369	383	412
Total	$2,553	$2,580	$2,978	$2,951	$3,132
Index	(100)	(101)	(117)	(116)	(123)
4-Yr Black Public	$ 581	$ 673	$ 972	$ 978	$1,130
Index	(100)	(116)	(167)	(168)	(194)
USC Regional Campuses	$ 517	$ 618	$ 750	$ 762	$ 877
Index	(100)	(120)	(145)	(147)	(170)
Total, Publics	$3,651	$3,871	$4,700	$4,691	$5,139
Index	(100)	(106)	(129)	(128)	(141)

Table A-26

AGGREGATE AVAILABLE AID TO UNDERGRADUATES FROM THREE FEDERAL CAMPUS-BASED PROGRAMS AT PRIVATE COLLEGES
(Amounts in $1,000's)

Type of Institution	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
4-Yr White					
College A	$ 372	$ 467	$ 607	$ 651	$ 694
College B	85	109	119	100	117
College C	61	68	105	132	146
College D	95	104	124	135	246
College E	154	177	198	196	235
College F	165	207	256	318	368
College G	166	134	187	202	206
College H	77	80	86	74	100
College I	147	119	131	148	166
College J	79	78	84	105	114
College K	178	165	194	180	213
Total	$1,579	$1,713	$2,091	$2,242	$2,605
Index	(100)	(108)	(132)	(142)	(165)
4-Yr Black					
College A	$ 860	$ 907	$1,049	$ 975	$ 863
College B	605	732	859	916	973
College C	547	501	542	437	438
College D	404	429	475	508	530
College E	484	367	463	515	582
Total	$2,900	$2,936	$3,388	$3,351	$3,386
Index	(100)	(101)	(117)	(116)	(117)
2-Yr Privates					
College A	$ 16	$ 24	$ 35	$ 39	$ 45
College B	61	40	46	59	94
College C	83	68	51	28	53
Total	$ 160	$ 132	$ 132	$ 126	$ 192
Index	(100)	(83)	(83)	(79)	(120)
All Privates	$4,639	$4,781	$5,611	$5,719	$6,183
Index	(100)	(103)	(121)	(123)	(133)

Table A-27

AGGREGATE AVAILABLE AID TO UNDERGRADUATES FROM THREE FEDERAL CAMPUS-BASED PROGRAMS AT TEC CENTERS
(Amounts in $1,000's)

TEC Centers	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Center A	$ 23	$ 24	$ 17	$ 16	$ 23
Center B	26	58	95	77	90
Center C	14	21	46	79	81
Center D	38	52	98	219	279
Center E	116	154	147	133	209
Center F	203	182	214	242	222
Center G	32	68	87	89	100
Center H	255	321	633	733	588
Center I	96	87	118	135	168
Center J	51	58	73	76	88
Center K	24	40	50	67	38
Center L	36	62	77	73	70
Center M	65	77	103	82	120
Center N	266	287	272	237	227
Center O	30	23	N.A.	N.A.	60
Center P	30	40	97	106	119
Total	$1,305	$1,554	$2,127	$2,364	$2,482
Index	(100)	(119)	(163)	(181)	(190)

Table A-28

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL INSTITUTIONAL REVENUES EXPENDED IN INSTITUTIONALLY-FUNDED UNDERGRADUATE AID, BY INSTITUTIONAL TYPE

Type of Institution	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
4-Yr White Publics	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.3
4-Yr Black Public	4.2	4.5	4.1	3.8	4.1
USC Regional Campuses	N.A.	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.7
4-Yr White Privates	9.4	8.6	8.7	8.8	7.9
4-Yr Black Privates	3.1	2.6	2.5	1.6	2.2
2-Yr Privates	6.9	6.0	5.3	4.6	5.6
TEC Centers	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.9

Table A-29

AGGREGATE GRANT AWARDS FROM GENERALLY AVAILABLE PROGRAM SOURCES, BY INSTITUTIONAL TYPE

Type of Institution	1973	1974	1975	1976
4-Yr White Publics	$ 1,802	$ 2,846	4,730	6,081
Index	(100)	(158)	(262)	(337)
4-Yr Black Public	454	998	2,014	2,375
Index	(100)	(220)	(444)	(523)
USC Regional Campuses	107	428	894	1,236
Index	(100)	(400)	(835)	(1155)
4-Yr White Privates	4,506	6,625	8,923	10,049
Index	(100)	(147)	(198)	(223)
4-Yr Black Privates	2,518	4,515	6,663	7,918
Index	(100)	(179)	(164)	(314)
2-Yr Privates	740	1,438	2,108	2,290
Index	(100)	(194)	(285)	(309)
TEC Centers	713	2,249	4,535	6,203
Index	(100)	(315)	(636)	(870)
All Campuses	10,840	19,099	29,867	36,152
Index	(100)	(176)	(276)	(334)

Table A-30

AGGREGATE LOAN AWARDS FROM GENERALLY AVAILABLE PROGRAM SOURCES, BY INSTITUTIONAL TYPE

Type of Institution	1973	1974	1975	1976
4-Yr White Publics	$2,051	$2,181	$3,028	$3,165
Index	(100)	(106)	(148)	(154)
4-Yr Black Public	227	253	371	327
Index	(100)	(111)	(163)	(144)
USC Regional Campuses	316	382	469	434
Index	(100)	(121)	(148)	(137)
4-Yr White Privates	1,758	1,964	2,373	2,357
Index	(100)	(112)	(135)	(134)
4-Yr Black Privates	509	696	651	581
Index	(100)	(137)	(128)	(114)
2-Yr Privates	109	101	101	113
Index	(100)	(93)	(93)	(104)
TEC Centers	210	293	327	297
Index	(100)	(140)	(156)	(141)
All Campuses	5,180	5,870	7,320	7,274
Index	(100)	(113)	(141)	(140)

Table A-31

AGGREGATE EMPLOYMENT AWARDS FROM GENERALLY AVAILABLE SOURCES, BY INSTITUTIONAL TYPE
(Amounts in $1,000's)

Type of Institution	1973	1974	1975	1976
4-Yr White Publics	$3,220	$3,182	$3,702	$3,713
Index	(100)	(99)	(115)	(115)
4-Yr Black Public	497	573	619	767
Index	(100)	(115)	(125)	(154)
USC Regional Campuses	312	372	480	579
Index	(100)	(119)	(154)	(186)
4-Yr White Privates	1,072	1,098	1,276	1,353
Index	(100)	(102)	(119)	(126)
4-Yr Black Privates	1,734	1,630	2,133	1,908
Index	(100)	(94)	(123)	(110)
2-Yr Privates	131	102	96	120
Index	(100)	(78)	(73)	(92)
TEC Centers	994	1,142	1,573	1,744
Index	(100)	(115)	(158)	(175)
All Campuses	7,960	8,099	9,879	10,184
Index	(100)	(102)	(124)	(128)

Table A-32

AVERAGE EDUCATIONAL COSTS AFTER ALL AID AND AFTER AID WITHOUT THE TUITION GRANT AWARDS, PRIVATE COLLEGES

With Tuition Grant Awards	1973	1974	1975	1976
4-Yr White Privates	$2,504	$2,681	$2,581	$2,918
Index	(100)	(107)	(103)	(117)
4-Yr Black Privates	$ 782	$ 947	$1,019	$1,235
Index	(100)	(121)	(130)	(158)
2-Yr Privates	$1,711	$1,753	$1,822	$1,550
Index	(100)	(102)	(106)	(91)
Without Tuition Grant Awards				
4-Yr White Privates	$2,727	$3,020	$2,972	$3,350
Index	(100)	(110)	(109)	(123)
4-Yr Black Privates	$1,192	$1,586	$1,692	$1,752
Index	(100)	(133)	(142)	(147)
2-Yr Privates	$1,919	$2,122	$2,233	$1,915
Index	(100)	(111)	(116)	(100)